The Observer and Gazette.

OBSERVER ESTABLISHED 1825.
GAZETTE ESTABLISHED 1873.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1886.

NEW SERIES: VOL. II.—NO. 10.

Observer and Gazette.

G. G. MYROVER, Editor and Proprietor.

Office: 17 and 19 Green Street, next to Overbaugh House.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....DECEMBER 16, 1886.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months (in advance).....1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

reasonable, and terms made known on application at the office.

This is All.

Just a saunter in the twilight,
Just a whisper in the hall,
Just a sail on sea or river,
Just a dance at rout or ball,
Just a glance at hearts enthralled—
This is all—and this is all.

Just a few harsh words of doubting,
Just a silence proud and cold,
Just a spiteful breath of slander,
Just a wrong that is not told,
Just a word beyond recall—
This is all—and this is all.

Just a life robbed of its brightness,
Just a heart by sorrow filled,
Just a faith that trusts no longer,
Just a love by doubting chilled,
Just a few hot tears that fall—
This is all—ah! this is all.

—*Rose Churchill in Chambers' Journal.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

News Notes from Various Parts of the Country.

Charlotte *Chronicle:*. The recent fall of snow is the heaviest known in this section for a number of years. The average depth is about five or six inches. It has caused some damage about the city by its heavy weight on roofs not strong enough to hold it. In some instances it has melted and leaked through the tops of houses, causing some damage to goods.

Goldsboro *Argus:* The Goldsboro rice mills, owned by J. Strauss & Co., were run straight through all last week, the average turn out per day of twenty four hours being 160 barrels, of something over 300 pounds to the barrel. ——There has been much suffering, we learn, among the jail prisoners in this city during the recent cold weather. There is said to be flagrant neglect in this regard, which charge we shall investigate, and if there is cause for blame we shall not hesitate to place it where it belongs.

Oxford *Torchlight:* Col. W. F. Beasley, the Kris Kringle of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, makes his annual appeal to the people of the State for Chritsmas contributions. Help to make the holidays enjoyable for the little parentless children.——Those who thought the tobacco break here on the 24th ult. was a tremendous one, are at a loss to find a word big enough to describe that of last Tuesday. It far surpassed the other in every respect. There were nearly four hundred well-loaded wagons in town. Many more unable to find accommodations in Oxford were forced to seek neighboring markets.

Raleigh *News and Observer:* Bob Jones, colored, who killed Anderson Lee in Johnston county some time ago, and for whom a reward of $100 was offered by the State last week, has been arrested by Sheriff J. L. Hahn, of Craven county. Jones was working in Dover, N. C., under the assumed name of Stevens.——There was a commercial tourist in the city Sunday, who donned a duster, took a fan, got into a sleigh and drove through the principal streets. He was from the Northwest, and said he came to Raleigh to get the benefit of the warm weather.——Four new arrivals at the penitentiary yesterday. They came from Craven county.——Washington City dots: Miss Kate R. Hamilton, of Hillsboro, who holds a position in the Bureau of Navigation at the Treasury Department, has just been promoted from $900 to $1,200.——Mr. T. B. Womack will not return to the clerkship of the civil service reform committee, I regret to learn, on account of his large practice at home. The place will be filled by Mr. Pierre Cox for the three months. It is believed Gen. Cox can get a prominent position here if he desires it.

—New Berne *Journal:* In to-day's issue we publish a notice of intention to apply to the next Legislature to charter a bank under the name of the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank at New Berne.——Mr. W. E. Patterson has just returned from a visit North, and reports that in conversation with many people who spend the winter South he has assurances that New Berne, since her hotel accommodations are to be improved, will get a share of the patronage. They complain that the hotel charges in Florida are so exhorbitant that they have concluded to try other sections.——Sunday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, fire was discovered in the roof of Dr. F. W. Hagies' dwelling on Johnson street. The roof was entirely ruined and the building and furniture otherwise badly damaged. The whole damage is estimated at $2,000, partially covered by insurance.——We learn from the President that he has made arrangements to complete the laying of steel rails on the A. & N. C. R. R. to Goldsboro at once. The bridges have been closely inspected and new timbers and irons or derel for every defective piece now to be found. The road between New Berne and Morehead City is being thoroughly drained and put in first-class order.——On Saturday night last the prisoners in the jail at Trenton, Jones county, made their escape. Only two were confined at the time—John Green, colored, under sentence of death for burglary, and George Jones, white, sent there by the U. S. District Court and who had served out his term several days ago, but no order for his release had been sent.——A considerable crowd being at the Bell's Ferry on Saturday, Christopher Bland was appointed special policeman. During the day he arrested a young man named Brooks for disorderly conduct, and while trying to take him to the lockup, John Cannon conceived the idea of releasing him regardless of the law. Against the persuasion of his friends not to interfere, he went to Brooks' assistanee and in his efforts to rescue him he received a blow on the head from policeman Bland which felled him. He was taken to the residence of Mr. Summerel, near Jolly Old Field, and a physician summoned. Sunday morning about 2 o'clock he died.

"KERNER'S FOLLY."

THIS IS THE HOUSE THAT KERNER BUILT.

"Reuben Rink's" Odd House—The Only Building of the Kind to be Found Anywhere.

From the Kernersville News.

[We do not usually print long articles, but the description of "Kerner's Folly," given below, is so interesting that we depart from the beaten track. We know Mr. Kerner personally, and have seen him with his artist's brush produce grand results. Kernersville, as our readers will remember, is a small town near Winston, N. C.—EDITOR.]

The stranger in coming to Kernersville is struck with the appearance of a castle-like building, situated upon the main thoroughfare of the town, built of odd-size brick, forty-five feet square, reaching over three stories in height, and capped at the intersection of four gothic-shaped roofs with a cupola. It resembles nothing in architecture to which it can be compared, unless it be an old English castle, of which few know anything except from written description. Through the past eight years has it been in course of construction, and amid the jeers of the funmaker, the questionings of the curious, and the advice of busybodies, the work went on to completion.

THE OWNER.

J. Gilmer Kerner, the celebrated sign painter and artist, whose *nom de plume*, "Reuben Rink," may be seen on Blackwell's Durham Tobacco signs all over the South, is the owner and designer of the "Folly." He is full of eccentricities, and, like his building, different from everything and everybody. Many visitors have been shown through the "Folly" by Mr. Kerner, dressed like a regular ditch-digger, wearing a white plug hat with all of the rim cut off except a little handle in front. These, never suspecting him to be the proprietor, have taken great pains to denounce the owner of such a structure as a "crank," "lunatic," "old man in his dotage," "wealthy old bachelor," etc., etc. "Reuben Rink" is an artist of real talent, quick in design and rapid in his execution. For several years he was in the employ of the Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company, painting in rich colors the sign of the "Bull." But a more eccentric fellow never lived, else this house would never have been built.

"CASTLE THUNDER."

"Kerner's Folly" was named by an old man driving through town, who stopped to survey the curiously constructed edifice, and in soliloquizing was overheard to call it "Kerner's Folly." On last Monday we had the pleasure of making a careful inspection of the interior, and to describe it accurately is beyond our ability. One must wander, as did we, in this cavern above ground and lose himself amid the labyrinths of halls, winding stairs, cellars, secret closets, spacious rooms and cosy boudoirs in order to appreciate the beauty or enjoy the exciting wonder of its construction, and the surprise attending such an explanation. If it were possible for us to accurately locate each apartment, which we cannot, much of the charm of mystery would be lost, and we should fail to excite in the minds of our readers anything like a true conception, either of the design or construction of this vast cavern. The entrance is on the north side into a large hall. Opposite the entrance is an oil painting of a sacred scene, under which is the Lord's Prayer. To the left there is an entrance from the hall into

THE KITCHEN.

This room is filled with improved cooking utensils, a fire place, stove and also an oven, the smoke of which is conveyed through a secret flue into the smoke house, which is in the rear on the same floor. There is a convenience about the arrangement of the kitchen which is very noticeable. From the kitchen there are doors entering into the wood-house, wine-cellar, ice-house and dairy. The wood-house holds sixteen cords of wood—enough to last twelve months. We found it filled up with wood, cut for the cooking stove, and the wine-cellar containing choice wines, four years old, which had never been tasted by the owner. The ice-house is drained by a brick drainage, which conveys the water into the street. The dairy is mouse-proof and is also rendered ant-proof by the suspension of twelve shelves on iron rods from the ceiling. From the kitchen a ventilator opens into the boys' bath-room above, which serves to heat it in winter and cool the kitchen in summer. The latter will hardly be necessary, as it is on the ground floor. Over the ice-house and smoke-house is located the fruit-room, in which to store apples, potatoes, etc., which, like the wood-house and bath-room, is also entered from

THE DRIVE-WAY.

Extending the whole length of the building from Main street, east and west, is a drive-way eleven feet wide. On one side are openings to the wood-house, etc., and on the other, or south side, is the stable containing seven stalls, with a door from each into the drive-way to be used in bad weather. The stalls each contain ventilators and have a gravel cement floor, with brick drainage. Above the stalls is the feed-room and above that is the place for storing hay and corn, with easy access from one to the other.

THE DINING-ROOM.

To the right of the main entrance, and just across the hall from the kitchen, is the dining-room. This is a beautiful room 15x20 feet, with a pitch of 12 feet. The fresco painting in the room alone cost something over $200, and we have yet to see any room surpass this in artistic design. Across the centre is a perfect circle arch, from which are looped in graceful folds rare curtains in Oriental style, and from the centre of this arch hangs suspended a chandelier whose glittering pendants cast upon the walls prismatic tints of beauty. Paintings on the wall number fifteen, representing all the fruits of the season, hung in baskets in bold relief, while overhead five cupids bearing in their arms waiters of grapes and wine are seen. One is bearing a sheaf of wheat and with a bearded straw is tickling a little god of Love whose arms are full of fruits and flowers. The room is surrounded with a wainscot of light walnut, with French walnut panels. The parquetting, which is very fine, is laid diagonally, with a Greek border around it, making this room one of the handsomest of modern times. The doors and windows are 2½x10 feet.

THE HALL.

The hall is 9 feet square. Out of this a winding flight of square-landing stairs with continuous winding handrails reaches up to the billiard room 51 feet above. There is a banister to each step, made of cherry, five inches square with eight square sides, panelled with French walnut. All along this winding stair are painted in relief upon the wall scenes from St. John's river in Florida and the French Broad river in this State, painted from memory by "Reuben Rink," together with a few foreign scenes, filled in between with Japanese and Eastlake work. On the second landing, halfway between the first and second floors, is an entrance to the boy's bath-room.

SECOND FLOOR.

To the right of the landing is a cosy little room 9x16, finished in ash with pea green walls, floors of parquetting, and wainscotting in relief. Just across the hall from this room is another, of the same size, finished in light walnut, with lilac colored walls. Half way between these two rooms is an entrance to the

PRIVATE CHAMBER.

This room is a marvel of beauty. All of the talent of the true artist has been brought into action here, and the result must satisfy the critic. This room is 22x42 feet, with a pitch of 12½ feet, having four windows 2x8 feet. Along the walls are hung as many as eighteen large paintings, executed by the eccentric artist himself, together with thirteen others, which are placed on easels about the room. The room is beautifully frescoed, and is bordered with the Greek designs of love, marriage and death, separated by Greek columns. The parquetting in this room is finer than elsewhere spoken of, while the furniture is the finest that a Cincinnati house could supply. Elegant Woolton velvet rugs are stretched across the room, and toilet cases, bureaus, etc., fill each corner. Three chandeliers hang suspended, which are held by cupids, who also bear instruments of music. We noticed also paintings of "cupid's trophies," "art" and "music." Our space is up. We can only refer to the billiard-room, on the third floor, occupying a space of 42 feet square and having a balcony in front and rear. From this room, which is 19 feet high, four gothic roofs ascend, at the terminus of which is an observatory, made accessible by steep ladders reaching from a dormer window in this room to the point above. From this observatory one can view the country for a distance of thirty miles around.

NOTES.

A force-pump carries water over the house.

Mr. J. J. Kerner, brother of the designer, did the carpenter work.

The pig-pen on same lot is built of brick and frescoed inside.

A hedging of spruce pines, cedars and rosebushes, with large brick columns ten feet high, topped off in pyramid style, stretches along the whole front.

How Napoleon Attempted Suicide.

At the period of the retreat from Moscow Napoleon had secured means to avoid falling alive into the hands of his enemies in case of accident. He had procured, says a writer in the Philadelphia *Times*, from his surgeon, Yvan, a *sachet*, which he wore round his neck during the time that the danger lasted. Some said this was opium; others insisted that it was a preparation compounded with the celebrated Cabania, and the same by which Condorcet, the deputy, had destroyed himself. Whatever it was, Napoleon had preserved this *sachet* in one of the secret drawers of a traveling dressing case which he always took on his campaigns. That night at Fontainebleau he bethought him that the moment to have recourse to this terrible expedient had arrived. One of his valets, whose bed was placed behind his half-opened door, had heard him rise and seen him stir something into a coffee cup, drink it and lie down again.

In a short time violent pains in the stomach and bowels forced from Napoleon the admission that he was dying. Then the man took upon himself to send for those who were most intimate with the Emperor. Yvan was not forgotton, and hearing Napoleon complain that the action of the poison was not sufficiently rapid, he lost his head and ran away from Fontzinebleau. After a long swoon, followed by a profuse perspiration, the pains ceased and the alarming symptoms disappeared, either because the dose had been insufficient or because the poison had lost its effect through time.

It is said that Napoleon, astonished to find himself still alive, reflected for a few moments and then exclaimed: "God does not will it to be," and, yielding himself into the hands of Providence, who had just saved his life, resigned himself to his new destinies.

Some Great Glaciers to be Found in Various Parts of the World.

Ordinary glaciers are accumulations of ice descending along valleys from snow-covered elevations. They are ice streams, 200 to 5,000 feet deep or more, fed by the snows and frozen mist above the limit of perpetual frost. They stretch on 4,000 to 7,000 feet below the snow-line because they are so large that the heat of summer sun cannot melt them. Some of them reach down into open, cultivated tracts, the extremities of the Grindlewald and Chamouni glaciers, for instance, being found within a few hundred feet of the gardens and houses of the inhabitants of the valleys. The best known glaciers are those of the Alps—numbering 1,150, as Prof Heim has just ascertained, and covering a total area of more than 500 square miles—but important ones also occur in the Pyrennees, the mountains of Norway, Spitzbergen, Iceland, the Caucasus, the Himalayas, the southern extremity of the Andes, in Greenland and on Antarctic lands. One of the Spitzbergen glaciers stretches eleven miles along the coast, and projects in icy cliffs 100 to 400 feet high. The great Humbolt glacier of Greenland, north of the seventy-ninth parallel, has a breadth of forty-five miles at the foot, where it enters the sea. This glacier is but one of many in that icy land, in the interior of which, according to Nordenskjold, one may pass over a vast ocean of ice and snow, 1,200 miles long and 400 miles wide, without seeing a plant, a stone or a patch of earth.

Gen. A. P. Hill, one of Lee's ablest lieutenants, and the man spoken of by Lee in his dying moment, lies in a neglected grave. He was killed, with a sick furlough in his pocket, at the close of the war.

THE GREAT SNOW IN ASHEVILLE.

The Deepest for a Half Century—Travel Suspended—Buildings Crushed in.

From the Asheville Citizen, Dec. 8.

The snow now lying on the ground in masses not before remembered by this generation, deserves more than the passing notice of a snow storm. It began to fall during the last hours of Friday night, continuing lightly through Saturday, increasing during the night, and ceasing Sunday morning, leaving about 10 inches on the ground. During Sunday flakes fell at intervals, but, though cloudy, the storm seemed to be over; for the wind which had been south-east hauled round to the north-west, from which quarter heavy snows rarely come, though frequent light, but boisterous ones, are common. Before night fell, it began to rain, which froze as it fell; then it changed to sleet; about 9 o'clock the sleet changed to snow, and then followed the heaviest snow fall remembered here by the oldest inhabitant, the one of 1876-77 being some eight inches less than this one. There was little wind; consequently little drift. At 10 A. M. the snow was 28 inches on a level. The streets are nearly impassable, and traffic of all kinds was absolutely suspended. The railroads are blocked up, and trains delayed. There will be much suffering here from want of fuel, as many are not provident enough or able to lay in supplies of fuel; and it is not possible to supply it now.

We hear of serious damages from the crushing in of roofs by the weight of snow. The roof of the Asheville Tobacco Works, belonging to Hull & McCarty is crushed in, their stock of smoking tobacco exposed, their office in ruins, and extensive general damage effected. The north tenement about 80 feet long, and two stories high, is crushed to the earth, a complete wreck, the walls having been crushed in. Mr. McCarty and a gentleman with him in the office at the time very narrowly escaped with their lives, the room tumbling in a ruin around them. They escaped through the door. The loss of the firm is not less than $8,000.

The old Shelton factory on Merrimon Avenue, in which was stored a large quantity of tobacco, was in ruins.

The livery stable of Mr. W. T. Reynolds on Water street was crushed. We observe a few vehicles caught under the ruins, but there are no horses hurt.

The roof of Dickson & Watson's provision store at the depot fell in, owing to the insufficient size of the timber. Mr. Hart, who erected the building, offered at once to make repairs at his own expense. But he built according to plans and specifications, and with the material furnished; so the fault is not his. But a reform is needed here in building, both in brick and wood. Warned by the fate of these, there was a general clearing off of roofs. The general wretched character of construction here made the danger a very general one.

A negro employed in shovelling snow from the roof of the Banner Warehouse, made a mis-step and plunged through a skylight to the floor. He received serious internal injuries which may prove fatal.

The streets yesterday presented a strange scene as efforts were made to open the sidewalks. Gangs of men were at work shovelling away the masses of snow which were piled up higher than the head, leaving a narrow passway for the few wagons which had resumed their traffic, a few sleighs with high runners which cut their way very deftly along, and a few sleds which dragged a very laborious way, making a pain of pleasure, both to man and horse.

Special to the News and Observer.

JARRETT'S, N. C., Dec. 8.—All work is suspended. The snow is thirty inches deep on a level. The trains are all snow-bound. The convicts can only keep up fires and with difficulty saved the roofs of all the buildings from falling. Nothing of the kind has ever been experienced by the oldest citizens. In riding two miles here this morning the snow was half way up the mule's sides in many places. Great floods will follow.

The President at Home.

Frank G. Carpenter in Lippincott's

President Cleveland is very simple in all his habits. He rises at 7:30 o'clock A. M., dresses and shaves himself and is ready for breakfast at 8. He breakfasts *en famille* and finishes his morning repast in less than thirty minutes. His breakfast usually consists of oatmeal, beefsteak, coffee, hot cakes and eggs. He is very fond of fruit, and eats freely of it. He leaves the breakfast table and goes directly to his office and begins work, without any exercise whatever, writing letters and looking over papers until 10 o'clock, when the callers begin to arrive. He then has a siege of a couple of hours with the statesmen and office-seekers, which lasts until half-past 1 o'clock, when he is ready for his luncheon. He eats this in less than fifteen minutes, and, like his every-day breakfasts and dinners, it is eaten in the private dining-room, and the whole family sit down together. President Cleveland's lunch consists of bread and butter, cold meats, a little fruit and a cup of tea.

After he has eaten it, he goes directly back to his office and works steadily until 4. At this time he goes out to drive, in company with his private secretary, Col. Lamont. He returns in time for dinner, which is ready at 7 o'clock. He does not dress for dinner in the conventional style, except when he has guests present who will appear in evening dress. His private dinners are plain. Wine is served only when there are guests present who are accustomed to drinking wine with their meats. He is not fond of beer, as has been reported by the newspapers, the total White House consumption of this article during the past year being not more than two dozen bottles. The President's daily dinner consists of five or six courses; first there is a soup, then fish, then a roast, followed by game, dessert, fruit, and after dinner coffee. He does not sit long at the table, and immediately on leaving it he goes up into the corridors of the second story of the White House and smokes a cigar, after which he goes back to his work. President Cleveland never smokes in his office, and the only smoking he does is this solitary post-prandial cigar. He goes to bed about midnight, and falls asleep as soon as his head touches the pillow. His system is such that six or seven hours' sleep is sufficient for him. He thinks he has neither lost nor gained since he came to the White House, and with all his labor his physical condition seems to be perfect.

MILITARY CHAT.

INTERESTING DOTS ABOUT THE "SINEWS OF WAR."

What "Gath" Has to Say Concerning the Army, Its Officers and Its Efficiency.

I was talking to some army officers a few days ago, whom I will throw into the first person in order to bring out in the most convenient way the essence of what they had to say. The question arose as to what officer in our army was fit to lead it in case we had another war. The general expression of opinion was that Sheridan had passed his youthful efficiency; that his flesh had increased, and that he would probably not be in a sufficiently healthy state for any great general end. The frontier Generals like Crook and Miles were both considered to have been trained in such a particular way that for large strategy they were not important. Two or three of the Colonels were mentioned as capable of general warfare, and it was said that the Engineer Corps contained as many fine officers as we had ever had at any one time.

I inquired about the efficiency of the system of coast defenses. One of these officers said: "We have got nothing at all of the least defense against quite an inferior power with two of the good ships like Chili's. It is all absurd for the American people to suppose that we have any torpedos or other system of Yankee tricks which can resist great vessels of war. They would be over here in from two to three weeks, before we would come to any resolution of how to defend anything."

One of these officers then spoke of President Hayes, saying; "I never took any part in political hostility to Hayes but when he made a speech not long ago objecting to Mr. Tilden's recommendation to improve our coast defenses, saying that this country wanted wealth, and when it had money enough it could always obtain defenses, I thought to myself: 'There is a very small man in measure.' How ridiculous it is to suppose money can resist foreign enmity! The more money you have the quicker the foreign country comes for you, to get both your property and your cash."

Reference was made to what the Germans think of our prominent commanders. An officer told a story about somebody conversing with Von Moltke—some American who insisted upon categorical answers. He kept saying to Von Moltke that Sherman was a great General. Von Moltke would shrug and give no indorsement. The American mentioned Sheridan. "Ah," said Von Moltke, "there is a General." The American again insisted that Sherman was a great man in the field. "Ah," said Von Moltke, with another shrug, "Sheridan is a General."

Said he: "Did he not think Sherman was a great marcher and fighter?"

"Well, the German strategist meant to criticise, probably, Sherman's campaign to the sea. If he had ever met an enemy in his route, he would have been annihilated. He went off to the sea on a kind of brilliant guess that he could communicate with the fleet there. Behind him the rebels were invading the North, passing almost through Tennessee. Sherman did connect, and the affair looks very brilliant on our pages, but no precise, mathematical minded General would indorse a movement like that. Certainly Von Moltke would not."

The question arose about religion in the army, and I was surprised to hear that quite a series of our most eminent officers had become converts to the Catholic Church. One party present said: "It is a singular fact that nearly all these men who go over to the Church of Rome are of a very worldly character; some of them are intemperate, others are gamblers and never have a cent; others are politicians looking for advantages."

The name of a very prominent general was given to me as on the verge of the Catholic Church, but not going over because he thought he might yet be President of the United States. Talking over the late war an officer remarked: "It was one of the most wasteful wars in all history. I knew one agent who was sent to Europe to buy blankets for the soldiers, and he bought an enormous number at a very high price, and they were all of such shoddy stuff that you could pick them to pieces."

"But," said I, "suppose we had kept a standing army from the commencement of our history and paid it all the while, would we not have spent more money in the aggregate?"

"Hardly," said another officer. "A good sized regular army is the only sure defense of a country, and but for the nucleus of our regular army the host of volunteers couldn't have been got into order at all. The wastefulness of our army was especially in the matter of raising privates. The government gave $400 for a private soldier, and the towns, counties, etc., added to this until the cost of a private soldier at last was something like $2,000 or $3,000. Now, for this amount of money you could almost keep a regiment in a country like Germany. Besides, the army became filled with mercenary material, which straggled in time of battle, and had but a scant sense of its responsibility. There was enough good stuff among the soldiery to amount to something, but in the end the result of the war was won by disciplining, just as we might have done at first. Had we been possessed of 50,000 men there would have been no rebellion at all. It was the mere want of material which brought about the conflict."

Said I: "What is the opinion in the American army of the German army?"

"Why, it is first rate everywhere. That army is divided into corps answering to fixed districts; they have everything on the spot, down to blanks for issuing telegraphic orders. In forty-eight hours they can mobilize any one of these corps and throw it over the French frontier or any other frontier in Europe. The highest degree of competition exists in the German army; besides there is the sentiment of security among the soldiers. When a man goes out of the service in Germany he has open to him the whole railroad system of the country and many other occupations. He is also sure of a pension if he has served his time. The American people may have to come to that system of pensions yet if they expect to preserve the military character of their nation. We enlist men who constantly desert because they have no point to look to in the future."

The only electric street railway in successful operation in the world is said to be the one at Montgomery, Ala.

CUTE TOYS FOR THE CHILDREN.

Some Novelties that Kriss Kringle Will Put in the Stockings of the Boys and Girls.

From the New York Mail and Express.

During the past year Santa Claus has been exercising his inventive powers devising new and amusing games and toys for the young people. The windows and counters of the toy shops are crowded with them. There is the new game of baseball. It consists of a diagram of a ball field, a number of diminutive metal players and a disc furnished with a revolving arrow. The nine is placed upon the field in position, the batsman stands at the plate and the arrow is whirled round the disc. It may stop at a home run or an out at first base. The players are moved upon the diagram according as the arrow indicates. Almost every conceivable play in baseball is comprised in this game, and the silicate score cards which come with it often indicate close and exciting matches. Then there is the District Messenger game, calculated to inspire the small boy with laudable ambition. This also is played with a diagram and a disc and arrow. Upon the diagram is printed every position in the service of a messenger company, from the boy at $4 a week to the president, and also, such ominous words as "negligent," "lazy," "dishonest." The disc is furnished with numbers intended to indicate so many moves upon the board, according as the arrow indicates. The small boy may very easily find himself president of the company or in State prison, as fortune smiles or frowns upon him. A new game is that called Queen of Literature. It is precisely the same as the old game of authors, excepting that the cards are printed with exact likenesses and autographs of of celebrated female writers. Among toys are the new bisque jointed dolls, whose limbs can be moved into any conceivable position. Some of these are very artistic in construction. Mechanical toys are plentiful and some of them expensive. One is a dancing girl who reels around to the strains of a musical box. The mechanism of this toy is remarkable, for the swaying of the body from the hips and the lolling of the head from side to side is perfect. So is the mechanism of the lady in ball-room costume who fans herself languidly and raises to her eyes at intervals her lorgnette in a most affected manner. The lady at her toilet is also admirably contrived. She stands before a mirror applying powder to her face and neck. Now and then she lifts a hand-glass before her and gazes with contented nods of the head at her image reflected therein. But of all mechanical toys the most laughable is certainly that which represents a lean and slippered pantaloon who is endeavoring to annihilate a slippery mouse with a ladle. The tiny animal crawls out from concealment, and successfully dodges all efforts to kill it. At last the man makes a superhuman effort as the mouse appears to be dozing. Smash goes the ladle, but the mouse has disappeared. The expression of amazement upon the man's countenance elicits roars of laughter every time it is seen. Among more ordinary playthings are the new target toys which perform amusing evolutions when the aim is successful. There is the toy called destruction, which consists of a train of cars rolling down an inclined plane. At a certain part of the incline a spring is touched which throws the disjointed pieces in all directions. The chief characteristic of most new toys for children is the kindergarten principle of the designs. Almost all of them are calculated to instruct the young in one or another of the rudimentary branches of education.

John S. Mosby, the Guerilla.

Correspondence of the Cleveland Leader.

I am told that John S. Mosby, the guerrilla general and ex-consul to Hong Kong, has agreed to deliver fifty lectures, for which he gets $300 a night. This will make $15,000 for fifty lectures, or for fifty utterances of one lecture. It is by no means bad pay. "John Mosby," said an old Confederate friend of his to me, is as poor as a church mouse, and he will give the lectures because he wants money. He came out of the war without a dollar, and I don't think he saved anything abroad. His son graduated with high honors at the Virginia University this year, and I think he has other children. His beautiful and talented wife is dead, and I doubt whether he has a home he can call his own.

"John Mosby is a slight, bent, blonde man, with a cold gray eye containing no more expression than a boy's marble. He talks slowly, never gets excited, and does not know what fear is. He loves his friends and hates his enemies, and he carries his fight to the death. I lately heard a story from a captain in the Union army of a scene in which Mosby took part during the war. A Union regiment had driven him with a small body of his men into a ten acre field, about which was a high fence. They could see him plainly within it, and they surrounded the field and began to close in upon Mosby. They wanted to capture him, as he had already killed nearly half their regiment. They closed in upon him slowly, his handful of troops still firing. They had backed him up close to a fence, and they apparently had him in their grasp, when he drove his spurs into his horse and went over the fence like a flash, and as he did so, turned in the air upon his saddle and shot a soldier through the head with his revolver. There are few such shots as Mosby, and during the war he shot to kill.

"At the close of the war Horace Greeely wanted Mosby hung. He denounced him as a guerilla and murderer, and published article after article calling upon the President to hang him. Mosby fled to the mountains, and he told me he intended to fight till the last. General Grant was in Washington at the time. Mrs. Mosby came here with a sucking baby on one arm and these papers of Horace Greeley under the other. She called upon Grant and laid the papers before him. Grant told her to go to her husband and to tell him that he would protect him if he would surrender; that he should go to the nearest station and give himself up and he would protect his parole as much as he would that of General Lee. Mrs. Mosby carried the news to John S. Mosby in the mountains. He surrendered, and Grant protected him. Mosby never forgot it, and when the campaign of 1872 came around, in which Greeley was pitted against Grant, Mosby stumped the State of Virginia for Grant. He carried Greeley's papers around and told the people how Grant had treated him. The result was he carried Virginia for the Republicans the first time in its history.

CURIOUS DEAD LETTERS.

Strange Things Assembled in the Inventory of the Dead Letter Sale.

From the New York Star.

No one can have a notion of what other people send through the mails until he looks over the inventory of articles to be sold at the Dead Letter Office sale. There is something humorously absurd in the idea of dropping a sewing machine in a letter box. It suggests mailing a saw mill, a steam engine or a yoke of steers. Yet sewing machines do find their way to the Dead Letter Office.

Many curious secrets are unfolded in the Dead Letter Office and there are reasons the owners never come to claim property. There stands now among the other "dead letters" a pair of number six "ladies' shoes." What an affliction for any lady to lay claim to! The lady thanks fortune that her name was not on the package, and allows them to be sold at auction. An old wig has been lying in the office for two years without a claimant, while the owner probably wears his hat in church. A pair of corsets made to embrace a thirty-three inch waist can find no one to confess to them. They stand around with several other pairs of smaller size, awaiting the auction.

But corsets and wigs and sewing machines are not the only curious things that turn up in dead letters. Besides innumerable pairs of shoes, suits of clothes, handkerchiefs, collars and cuffs, cheap jewelry, with an occasional lock of hair and an engagement ring, there are numerous ladies' bustles, brown hair switches, false bangs and frizzes, and even a few articles of underwear and pairs of garters. In one package there were two "damaged night dresses," in another a plug of tobacco, in another a package of hairpins and hair-combings. In yet another package there are six tin teaspoons and a second-hand tooth-brush. The number of packages marked "hair-combings" suggest that they are lovers' locks that some unsentimental clerk has thus vowed. Cosmetics appear in no small quantities. One "damaged hair switch" and several pairs of hoop-skirts are miscarried in the mails. A gent's seersucker suit and a lady's chemise and unfinished night dress also went astray. A pair of artificial teeth are unclaimed. A pair of artificial eyes are among the dead letters. Among other curious mail matter discovered through the dead letters are a fly net for horses, a lady's black cloth dolman, a man's old frock coat, "Old Judge" cigarettes, old broken screw-driver, ladies' nightcaps, gray hair waves, hair crimpers, ladies' woolen fascinators, four and a half pounds of cheap tea, an old knife-blade, a bunch of tangled thread, ladies' corset covers, thirteen old pewter spoons, a dog-blanket, a lady's old damaged silk dress basque, nutmeg grater, shoe brush, gent's dirty clothes and old straw hat, lady's blue jersey, a pair of bathing trunks, old felt hat, bird sling, toy gun, kettle cleaner and tinware, griddle lifter, a dozen potato parers, a sun bonnet, doll's corset, doll's overshoes, a small clock, a pair of pruning shares, a razor, and 99 pounds of iron and metal castings.

Senator Jones's Flame.

By the death of Francis Palms, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Detroit, the entire estate which he had accumulated descends to the children, a son and daughter. The exact value of this estate, says a writer in the Philadelphia *Times*, it is impossible to fix with certainty, but it is believed that it will not fall below $15,000,000 at the lowest. Much of it consists in great land tracts in Michigan and Wisconsin, covered by the towering forest for which that region is famous, and the value of which is morally certain to increase as timber for building and other purposes becomes more scarce. Added to this are bonds and securities to the amount of an almost fabulous sum and real estate in a number of Western cities. Always an economic and thrifty man, Mr. Palms made few blunders in the investment of his capital, the entire sum of which he hardly knew himself at the time of his death from general debility. But little is known of his son, who will probably share jointly with the daughter in the distribution of the vast estate, who is an offspring of Mr. Palm's first marriage, the daughter being the fruit of a second union. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said for Miss Palms, however, thanks to the conduct of a Senator of the United States.

A few years ago Miss Palms visited Washington for the first time, and was given a cordial welcome by the wives of politicians whom her father had helped to make. Personally accomplished and beautiful, she won a high place in many hearts, and, as subsequent events proved, completely conquered the susceptible Senator Jones. During her visit to the capital the attentions of the Florida statesman became so frequent and annoying that when Miss Palms finally left the city it was said she did so to escape her elderly suitor's persecutions. In this, it will be remembered, she was not successful, as Senator Jones followed her to her home in Detroit, refusing to accept an unqualified "no" from the lady in answer to his offer of marriage. Force finally succeeded in closing the door of the Palms mansion against him, but it has not served to prevent him from remaining in the Michigan metropolis, nor from sending constant reminders in the shape of fruits and flowers to a lady who as constantly returned them without reply. As photographed by the gossips, Miss Palms is tall and stately, like the tree whose plural name she bears. A wealth of dark and lustrous hair crowns an unusually shapely head, which itself is poised upon a graceful figure, of the mature development of some 30-odd years.

Girls, Read This.

Be sensible, young ladies. Do not be ashamed to learn how to work. Play the piano, make flowers, jabber French, batter brass and paint china, if you want to, but learn, too, how to make bread that won't sink a ship; try your hands on the keys of the washboard; study how to heel and sole a pair of pants, and to restore harmony to a sock divided against itself. You may not need these and a few other accomplishments of the same nature, but then again you may; and at any rate the knowledge will not weigh you down to an early grave.

A little over half a century ago the government was actively engaged in driving the Indians from Florida; now the United States authorities are engaged in bringing them back to that state.

Observer and Gazette.

G. G. MYROVER, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....DECEMBER 16, 1886.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

Mr. David Dudley Field is "preaching a crusade against legal verbosity." He says the people of New York pay annually over $100,000 for recording surplus words in mortgages. Perhaps we are not in a position to judge correctly, but it strikes us that Mr. Field is correct. The evident intention of this verbosity is to "clinch" things, but the general result seems to be to confuse and mystify the uninitiated.

Senator Vance delivered a lecture at Tremont Hall in Boston on the evening of the 8th inst. for the benefit of J. A. Andrew Post, G. A. R. His subject was "Political Feeling and Sentiment during the Civil War." The lecture was intended to show that the North was attempting to foregall history in regard to the late war between the States and to put the brand of treason upon all who took part in it on the Southern side. Senator Vance said: "All crime is to be found in criminal intent, and no Southern man believed he was engaged in rebellion or treason; that secession was constitutional and right; that the universal understanding when the Constitution was adopted was that when a State deemed herself injured by its restrictions she had a right to withdraw. The foundation for this decision was Madison's resolution of 1798. Massachusetts accepted this doctrine and asserted her right and threatened to execute it in 1803 when Louisiana was annexed. She again asserted this right in the Hartford convention several years later."

"They do us injustice," continued Senator Vance, "when they say that slavery was the cause of the war; in truth, it was only an occasion of the war. The real cause of the war was the attempt of the Federal government to control the internal affairs of the States. Had we submitted to the interference of the general government in regard to slavery, we would have been precluded from resisting that interference in regard to anything else whatever, which would have made an absolute end of the soverignty of each State over its own affairs." He then went on to state that for the sin of slavery itself the responsibility must be divided between the North and South. Rhode Island and Massachusetts ships (slavers) went to Africa and bought slaves for New England rum; the South also bought them. When the Northern States found the climate unsuited for slaves, they sold them to the Southern States, quit the business and turned philanthropists. Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut joined extreme Southern States (the two Carolinas and Georgia) when the constitution was formed and postponed for twenty years the suppression of the slave trade; so that on both subjects, secession and slavery, New England is not in a condition to throw stones at anybody else.

He then proceeded to speak of how secession was accomplished; how it was received by the common people, etc. * * * He explained the difficulties of negotiations which were in the way. Both State and Confederate authorities were bound by a constitution and a government of Confederate States. "In my opinion," he said, "it was a great mistake to have formed any constitution, for the Confederacy was restrained by its own constitution. In view of the great odds against the Confederacy, they should have stripped themselves naked of all laws or constitutions and bowed to one will."

Speaking of the negro question in connection with the war, the Senator said: "The North predicted that the slaves would be incited to commit murder, incendiarism, and bring on all the horrors of civil war. They found it quite the contrary. * * * They stayed quietly on the old plantation, cultivating the fields, and caring for the women and children with a kindness and loyalty that gives the lie direct to charges of cruelty and ill-treatment to which they were said to be subjected."

In conclusion the Senator said: "I now assert, though my hair has since become white, that I would fight eight years against any attempt to reinstate secession in my country. I do not believe there is one man in one hundred in all the South whose sentiments are not the same. I am sure there is not in the land of my nativity and my unchanging love—North Carolina."

We are glad that our gifted Senator has carried the war into the enemy's camp. Our New England friends need a little reminder, occasionally, that they cannot afford to cast stones at the South in regard to slavery and secession. We have not a doubt that there were some of New England's youth to hear the Senator's lecture who never knew before that their pious forefathers bought and sold the man and brother. That is a page of Puritanical history which the New Englanders would be glad to see blotted out.

Vance is a fearless speaker, and tells the truth. He loves his native land, and is ready, at all times and under all circumstances, to defend her from the shafts of malice and the misrepresentations of partial historians. And yet there are a few (a very few) of his fellow-citizens who accuse him of being a demagogue.

THE L., D. & F. RAILROAD.

The Lynchburg, Durham & Fayetteville R. R. will no doubt be built. And it should be: it will prove to be a paying road. It will develop a very rich section of country that has never been tapped by a railroad. The Fayetteville branch will move immense quantities of splendid timber which is now only waiting for a means of transportation. Cotton, tobacco and grain are raised in abundance already, and it is safe to assume that a railroad will infuse new enterprise and energy into the people living along the line, thus increasing the products of the country and the annual freight receipts of the road.

The export trade of Durham is large and rapidly increasing. It will be greatly to her advantage to find deep water so near as Wilmington, either over the Wilmington branch of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway or by the steamers plying between this point and Wilmington. Lynchburg, likewise, would find Wilmington her best and proper sea-port. With the building of the Lynchburg, Durham & Fayetteville Road and the extension of the C. F. & Y. V. Road to Wilmington, we would have the novel spectacle of two railways in North Carolina working in the interest of the cities within her borders—Greensboro and Durham as the distributing centres of the up-country region, Fayetteville as the distributing centre of the upper Cape Fear section and the head of navigation, and Wilmington as the sea-port which all three would naturally seek.

This section is beginning the successful cultivation of tobacco, and Fayetteville will soon be a considerable tobacco market. This is still another reason why Durham and Fayetteville should be united by bands of steel. Durham is seeking for an outlet by water which will enable her to secure cheap freights: a road to this point and cheap rates by water to Wilmington will give her great advantages. Fayetteville is seeking close connection with large tobacco towns like Durham and Lynchburg: this connection the road in question will give her.

The people of Harnett county are alive to the importance to them of the Durham & Fayetteville road, as will be seen from the proceedings of a meeting held at Lillington on the 8th inst. Believing that the road will be of great benefit to our town, we earnestly hope that our citizens will do all in their power to further the building of the same. Have no steps been taken to encourage the company to seek this point? We have never heard of any. Read what the people of Harnett are doing:

LILLINGTON, N. C., Dec. 8, 1886.

To the Editor of the Observer and Gazette:

On Friday, Dec. 8, 1886, the citizens of Harnett met at the Court House. On motion Jas. P. Hodges, Esq. was appointed chairman and B. F. Shaw secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of making arrangements for an election on the proposed subscription of $75,000 to the Lynchburg, Durham and Fayetteville R. R.

Resolved. That an act of the General Assembly be obtained at its next session to take the vote on the subscription by townships to authorize the subscription, and that the Chairman appoint a committee to attend the Legislature in regard to said act.

The Chairman appointed on said committee Rev. Dr. N. McKay, O. J. Spears, D. H. McLean, B. F. Shaw, D. McN. McKay, Thos. Matthews, M. V. Prince, D. E. Green, Neill S. Stewart, A. J. Turlington, Daniel Stewart, J. L. Smith, B. F. Harrington, A. A. Bethea, J. W. Pipkin, W. J. Long, J. A. Johnson, J. M. Davis and A. R. Wilson.

On motion J. P. Hodges was added to the committee.

B. F. SHAW, Sec'y.

THE WAR-CLOUDS GATHERING.

The great Powers of Europe seem to be preparing for war. The news comes to us that gun-boats are being got in readiness and army corps mobilized. Altogether the signs in that quarter of the globe are very much those of war. Well, restless, ambitious men will stir up strife and bloodshed and grind down the poor with taxes to raise great armies; but for all that will the people be benefited or made any more prosperous and happy when the war is over? Not at all. Is it any wonder that there are Anarchists and Socialists in such countries as Russia, Germany, France and England? Their very wrongs and sufferings turn these down-trodden people into haters and sworn enemies of the rest of mankind.

We will shortly give our readers a sketch of European affairs.

Forty-ninth Congress.

(Continued from 4th page.)

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1886.—The President *pro tempore* laid before the Senate a Communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a letter from the Director of the Mint recommending the repeal of the statutory limit to the coinage of subsidiary silver coin; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

The Treasurer's accounts with the First Comptroller for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, were received and ordered printed.

Nothing of importance was done by this body. Senators Morrill, Beck and Sherman had a lively discussion on the tariff question in connection with the resolution offered by Mr. Morrill on Tuesday, which resolution will be found on our fourth page.

The Senate adjourned until Monday, 13th inst.

HOUSE.

Dec. 10.—Reports, accounts, etc., from the Secretary of the Treasury received and disposed of.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, rose to a question of personal privilege in reference to an article in the New York *World* concerning a meeting of the Committee on the Interstate Commerce bill. Mr. Reagan had read several articles from the *World* which showed very plainly that its reporters had been lying about a "lively scene" between Messrs. Reagan and Cullom. Still, Mr. Reagan said, the *World* aggravated the slander by assuming that Senator Cullom in his card of denial was "trying to create an impression" that there was exaggeration in the report, but "would not take oath" that no scene occurred.

Mr. Forney, of Ala., from the committee of Conference on the Fortification Appropriation bill, reported continued disagreement. A further conference was ordered, and Messrs. Forney, Randall and Butterworth were appointed conferees.

Mr. Morrison, of Ills., from the committee on Ways and Means, reported back a bill relating to the taxation of fractional parts of a gallon of spirits with Senate amendments thereto, with a recommendation of non-concurrence. The report was agreed to and a conference ordered.

Mr. Payson, of Ills., from the committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill to restrict the ownership of real estate in territories to American citizens, with Senate amendments thereto. The amendments were non-concurred in and a conference ordered.

In the morning hour the House resumed consideration of the bill extending the free delivery system.

By arrangement with the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, Mr. Cameron, of Ill., withdrew the amendment offered by him, and Mr. Dockery, on behalf of that committee, offered an amendment so as to make the bill provide that letter-carriers shall be employed for the free delivery of mail matter as frequently as public business requires it in every incorporated city, village or borough containing 50,000 inhabitants, and may be so employed at every place containing not less than 10,000 inhabitants according to the last general census taken by the authority of a State or the United States law; or to any postoffice which produces a gross revenue for the preceding fiscal year of not less than $10,000. The amendment was agreed to, and as amended the bill was passed.

Mr. Ward, of Ind., on behalf of the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, called up and the House passed the bill authorizing the employment of mail messengers in the postal service.

The House then resumed consideration of the Electoral Count bill. After brief remarks by Messrs. Baker, of New York, and Herbert, of Alabama, the House proceeded to vote upon the House amendments to the Senate bill. They were agreed to, but the amendments offered by the minority of the House committee were rejected.

On motion of Mr. Oates, of Alabama, an amendment was adopted—yeas 141 nays 109—striking out the clause directing the President of the Senate upon declaration of the vote to announce the names of persons elected.

The bill was then passed as amended without division.

The bill as passed by the House, directs that the electors of each State shall meet and give their votes on the second Monday in January following their appointment. [We will give the text of this bill hereafter.]

The House then at 3.10 went into committee of the whole, on the bill creating the Department of Agriculture and Labor. Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, supported the bill, as being in the interest of the greatest industry of the country.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Ark., opposed the measures as creating a political department, and he contended that agriculture would not be benefited by tinsel and frippery. What it needed was a reduction of the load of taxation.

Mr. Gibson, of W. Va., took the same view. Mr. Randoph Tucker also took this view, and he also opposed the bill on constitutional grounds.

Mr. Reagan argued that there was no constitutional ground for the proposed legislation.

Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, and Mr. Hatch, of Ills., supported the bill, both as to constitutionality and expediency.

Pending further debate the committee rose.

Mr. Randall, of Pa., from the committee on Appropriations, reported the Sundry Civil bill, which was referred to the committee of the whole and the House at 5 o'clock adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec.10.—In his prayer this morning, Mr. Chaplain referred to the death of representative Dowdney, of New York, and said: "Again this House has been stricken by the hand of death, and another seat is made vacant. Console and comfort the wife and children thus rendered desolate, widowed and orphaned. Be Thou their stay, and cheer them in this sudden and awful bereavement."

After the reading of the journal, Mr. Campbell, of New York, announced with sorrow and regret, the death of his colleague and offered resolutions expressive of the regret with which the announcement of the death had been received by the House, and providing for a joint committee of the Senate and the House to attend the funeral.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and the House as a mark of respect to the memory of the deseased at 12.20 adjourned until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

A Stormy Day for the Opning of Congress—The Enterprising Herald—Other Topics.

Correspondence of the Observer and Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13, 1886.—If superstition were as prevalent to-day as it was in the dark ages, when it was generally believed that coming events could in a very great measure be foretold by changes in the moon, or the action of the elements, it is probable that the severe storm which prevailed upon the opening day of the present session of Congress would be looked upon as an evil omen, and an indication that the session would be an unusually turbulent one. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, however, the galleries of both the Senate and House of Representatives could not have been more crowded had the day been fair and bright. There is a large class of people in Washington who seem to consider it to be their religious duty to go to the Capitol on the opening day of the session, and to them it makes but little difference how inclement the weather, or how dull and stupid the proceedings. Aside from the usual formalities incident to the opening day of the session, the usual handshakings and pleasant greetings, and the usual good natured contest during the distribution of seats, the opening day of the session was marked by no incident of special interest. The desks of several of the Senators and Members were ornamented with floral tributes from admiriug friends. In the allotment of seats in the House Mr. Cox secured a desirable seat in the front row. He was kept busy most of the time in receiving the congratulations of his former associates, and his countenance wore a look of contentment which clearly indicated that he was pleased to find himself once more upon the floor of the House.

The spirit of enterprise heretofore exhibited by the New York *Herald* in its efforts to outdo its rivals in furnishing the people with the latest news at the earliest possible moment has often been commented upon as deserving of praise. The *Herald* has, during the past week, established an early morning delivery of its papers in Washington. The papers arrive by special train at 8 A. M., and the citizens of the National Capital are now permitted to read the *Herald* before office hours in the morning. There is naturally some complaint among the local papers. As the result of this competition there has already been a decided falling off in the number of Washington papers sold.

Congress having begun its winter session the "season" in Washington may be said to have been officially inaugurated. Plans for the social campaign are being arranged, and several "events" have already been announced.

Mrs. Cleveland returned from her visit to New York City on Wednesday last, having enjoyed her trip beyond her expectations. Although the President was somewhat indisposed, and was compelled to deny himself to visitors on account of rheumatism during her absence from the city, she was in such continual correspondence and was kept so thoroughly informed as to his condition that the published statements gave her no trouble.

The movement to advance the District interests in Congress by the organization of a representative body of citizens, who can voice the wishes of the people on local matters, still progresses. A meeting of prominent citizens was held on Wednesday evening last, at which the objects of the meeting were clearly outlined, and a committee of one hundred was appointed, whose duty it shall be to represent the District in bringing the matter to the attention of Congress.

The Washington and Georgetown Street Railway Comany has decided to substitute the cable system for horse-power, and a bill has been introduced in Congress asking permission to make the change. It is proposed to adopt the system best known, and it has been demonstrated that the plan can be carried out successfully.

Letter From Lucknow.

To the Editor of the Observer and Gazette:

LUCKNOW, N. C., Dec. 10, 1886.—Our little town is now live and growing. We came up here about six weeks ago and went to work like brave soldeirs, right in the woods, and but for strong hearts we would have given up in despair. We were by ourselves, not even a sidetrack or warehouse here, but now we are thrilled with the music of the hammer from early morn till night. About fifty workmen are now engaged here, ten new buildings are going up, and several more will start in a few days. Our town will soon be incorporated, and then work will begin on the streets. We welcome our visitors daily from Fayetteville and from points all over the State, and also a few from other states. We are sorry that our boarding houses are yet scarce, there being only three or four, and the many visitors and workmen keep these crowded; but we are glad to say that the day is near when we will have a nice hotel and restaurant to welcome our friends and visitors. Our postoffice will change its name to "Dunn's" soon, and then our town will go by the same name. One or two new stores have opened out, and are selling goods at low cash prices. The people are rushing to buy and congratulating the merchants of the new town and thanking them for selling goods so cheap. All seem to be overjoyed at having a town so near home and regretting not having it sooner. But how could they?

TOWN BOY.

The poor sufferer that has been dosing himself with so-called Troches and thereby upset his stomach without curing the troublesome cough, should take our advice and use at once Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and get well.

The Town Charter.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. Dec 14, 1886.

To the Editor of the Observer and Gazette:

The question of rechartering the town of Fayetteville is now agitating the minds of our people. Much interest is manifested, and the discussion elicited is bringing out the views of our citizens freely. In a recent communication to the *Evening News*, a correspondent signing himself "D." opposes a restoration of the chartered rights and privileges of the town. This correspondent's views are evidently the outcome of a spirit warped by selfishness. Therefore, we can pay but little attention to what he says (I say this without intending any offense). In another atiele of the same paper "R." in reply to "D." advocates a new charter, a new name, &c. I wonder if "R." knows what the consequences would be if his views were adopted. We would necessarily have to again shoulder the *whole* of the debt for which we gave up our charter and thereby self government. This would not do. But what we do want is a plan by which we can pay the debt, as compromised, as rapidly as possible and meet the expenditures necessary for our self government as a community of people, with the lowest rate of taxation possible. Under the present law we have not complied with the conditions of the act, and that act provides that in case of failure to meet the requirements the benefits given shall be forfeited. Now all will agree that something must be done, and the question presents itself as to what is best to do. If the plan of taking back our charter is not feasible and we cannot continue as at present, the best plan to pursue, it seems to me, is to get an amendment to the act creating the taxing-district, allowing the commissioners more discretion in regard to the amount to be expended in keeping up the streets and other necessary expenses. The tax now is $1.00 on the hundred, and to meet this additional expense, which all must agree is necessary, increase the taxation one-twentieth, or one-tenth of one per cent. The commissioners cannot now exceed $3,000, a sum totally insufficient to meet the expenses of keeping the town in proper order. This amendment should limit the amount to $5,000 or $7,000, the latter of which is none too great. I believe that most of the tax-payers would be willing to incur this slight increase of taxes, when by it we can pay the debt gradually and have enough to run the town as it should be, without incurring the risk, as now, of having the *whole* debt once more thrust upon our already overburdened shoulders. If we take a new charter every dollar of the indebtedness, amounting to about $235,000, can be collected. If we remain as we are, the result will be the same, as we are not coming up to the requirements as prescribed.

I present this plan to those interested, and hope it will have their earnest consideration. I believe it as good, in fact, the best that can be done under the circumstances. Fayetteville has gained the name of being live and progressive, and it behooves us to make strenuous efforts to retain that name. The debt must be paid, in whole or in part, and the plan as suggested above is one by which we can pay the debt as compromised. This question must be met face to face, and we must hit upon the wisest and most practicable plan for its settlement. Fayetteville has developed in the last four years as rapidly as any place in the State, and we all look forward to a bright future for our town, upon which nature has lavished so bountifully her best gifts. Surrounded by magnificent water powers, she is naturally a place for a great manufacturing centre. Let us in this day and generation be active and vigorous in advancing every cause tending to upbuild her, and the realization of our fondest dreams may yet be reached.

To the accomplishment of this, nothing will tend so greatlyt o its achievement as the settlement of this debt. Any plan by which we can pay it, surely, if slowly, is the one we need. When this debt question is finally settled, and our people realize that it must be paid, they will acquiesce in its results, and will put their shoulder to the wheel and strive to upbuild this beautiful town into a large and prosperous city.

But let us achieve these results, if at all, under the name of Fayetteville, which we all love so well, and not change it, as "R." suggests. It is no hindrance to our prosperity, and certainly we could adopt no name that would call forth the patriotism of the present or future generations, as history records no more gallant and unselfish a hero as La Fayette, after whom Fayetteville was named.

Think of this plan, fellow-ceitizens, and see how you like it.

VIA MEDIA.

The Crops.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1886.—The December returns of average farm prices by counties show a material reduction as compared with the values of the crops of 1885, in wheat, rye and barley. Corn has made an advance nearly equivalent to the percentage of reduction in quantity, and oats, in sympathy with corn rather than with the small grains used for human food, average a slightly higher value than last year. The farm value of corn was 33 cents per bushel in December of last year. It is now 37 cents, one cent higher than the crop of '84. The average for the previous five years was 44.7, and for the ten years prior to 1880, it was 42.6 cents. The prices in the surplus states are: Ohio 37, Indiana 32, Illinois 31, Iowa 30, Missouri 31, Kansas, 27, Nebraska 20.

This is an increase over last year of 1 cent in Nebraska, 3 in Kansas, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and 6 in Iowa and Missouri. The average is 56 in New York, 47 in Pennsylvania and 45 in Virginia, 2 cents lower in each than last year. Prices in the cotton states south and west of North Carolina are higher than last year. South Carolina 60, Georgia 60, Alabama 68, Mississippi 59, Louisiana 55, Arkansas 49, Texas 60, an increase of 11 cents, due to the disastrous drought. The average crop of wheat is 63 cents, a reduction of eight cents from the average value of the last crop, and 4½ cents above the prices in 1884. Average in New York 84 cents, 12 cents lower than last year. Pennsylvania 83, 13 cents lower. The reduction is still greater in several Western States. The average of Ohio is 74 cents, Michigan 73, Indiana 70, Illinois 69, Wisconsin 68, Minnesota 61, Iowa 60, Missouri 63, Kentucky 58, Nebraska, 47, Dakota 52. There is little decline in the Southern states, in some of which the prices are higher than last year.

Cluverius Respited.

Yesterday Cluverius rose about 8 o'clock, and after dressing himself, ate a meagre breakfast. He did not appear refreshed by the night's slumber, but, all things considered, seemed in fair spirits. By dinner time his appetite had improved, for then he ate a hearty dinner of beefsteak, cabbage, slaw, coffee and ginger-snaps.

During the morning Mr. Beverley Crump called to see him and remained some time. Dr. Hatcher, his spiritual adviser, also called to see him, after having seen the Governor, and told him that in the evening he would present a formal petition asking a respite.

Yesterday evening about 4 o'clock Dr. Hatcher called on Governor Lee and presented the following letter to his Excellency:

RICHMOND, Va., December 8, 1886.—To Governor Fitzhugh Lee:

I hereby present to you my humble and last petition, that you will grant to me a reprieve for a term of sixty days, that I may have a suitable time to prepare for my inevitable end. This I solemnly feel is most needful and important in my present sad condition, all earthly hope being now cut off.

THOMAS J. CLUVERIUS.

The Governor sent a message to the prisoner by Dr. Hatcher, telling him he would respite him until the 14th of January next.

The news was at once conveyed to Cluverius, and considerably relieved his anxiety.

After the Governor, on day before yesterday, refused either to pardon Cluverius or to commute his sentence, council asked for a respite, in order that the prisoner might have time to prepare for death. The Governor said that he would like to see the prisoner's spiritual adviser on that point. The information being conveyed to Cluverius, he asked that Rev. Dr. Hatcher be sent for. Accordingly Mr. Bev. Crump got into a carriage and drove to Dr. Hatcher's residence, and Dr. Hatcher got in the carriage and was driven to the jail, where he had quite a lengthy talk with Cluverius, and questioned him as to his preparation for the fate that awaited him. Through the Doctor's representations to the Governor the Governor yesterday agreed to order the reprieve above stated.

The following letter was received by the Richmond chief of police, on the 9th inst., from Superintendent Murry, of New York. The Richmond police regard it as the effusion of a crank. The writer says:

DECEMBER 8, 1886.

Superintendent Murry:

DEAR SIR—I am sorry that the authorities of Richmond are making so great a mistake about Cluverius' case. He is the wrong man. Sorry he could not prove an alibi. I had hoped he could, and now there is nothing left for me but to surrender myself as the murderer of Lillian Madison. I will surrender on the morning of Cluverius' execution at your headquarters. It is unnecessary to give you further particulars, as my case will show clearly about the murder at my trial. I cannot wait any longer to confess my crime, as my conscience has troubled me enough. I will prove all when I surrender, and there is nothing left for me but to surrender, get a trial and probably hang.

LILLIAN MADISON'S MURDERER.

Salvation Oil, the celebrated American remedy for cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, chilblains, &c., can be had of all druggists. It kills pain. Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ELEGANT STORE,

FULL OF

Choice Fancy Groceries,

IS

A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

We make our bow from the new and beautiful store which we will hereafter occupy,

One Door West of Our Present Stand, and Next Door to Starr's Corner.

We shall make every effort to render ourselves useful, and we hope to add many new customers to our list, as we shall now be able to do better with our increased facilities.

Thanking the public for their past very flattering and liberal patronge, we shall not trespass upon their time with an extensive advertisement.

COME AND SEE US, ONE AND ALL!

Our STOCK WILL SHOW for Itself.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

dec 16 tf

Sale of Valuable Real and Personal Property.

By virtue of a certain mortgage made by T. J. Smith to R. W. Hicks, on April 27th, 1886, and which has been duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Cumberland County, in Book G, No. 4, pages 118 and 119, I will sell, at public auction, the following real estate: 1st: A tract of land containing thirty four acres, lying on Black River, in Beaver Dam township, adjoining the lands of John Smith and others. 2nd: A tract of ninety acres adjoining the first tract. 3rd: A tract of sixteen acres adjoining the first tract and the lands of Simmons and others. These lands are the "River Tract" Lot No. 4, the "House Tract" Lot No. 1 and the "Mill Tract" Lot No. 1, in the Partition among the heirs of Robert Melvin, deceased. The title to all of the tracts is good.

These lands are well timbered and are now being used for making turpentine, while a part of them is well adapted to farming purposes. At the same time I will sell the following desirable personal property: One dark bay horse, three cows, one bull and one heifer, and two yearlings, two sows and nine shotes, four goats and one turpentine still, (about 15 bbls.) worm and cap, all in good condition.

Terms of sale of the real estate, one-half cash and balance in two equal payments at six and twelve months with interest from date of sale at eight per cent. per annum. For personal property, terms cash. Place of sale, Market House in Fayetteville. Time of sale, Tuesday, January 18th, 1887, at 12 o'clock M.

R. W. HICKS, Mortgagee.

H. McD. ROBINSON, Att'y for Mortgagee.

dec 16 ts

DON'T FAIL TO SEE

SEDBERRY'S

Christmas Goods

BEFORE YOU BUY.

dec 16 2t

For Rent.

That desirable residence on Green Street at present occupied by Mr. H. McD. Robinson. Possession given on January 16th, 1887. As regards convenience and comfort I refer to Mr. Robinson. Call on or address

dec 16-1t F. W. THORNTON.

J. M. Brown

WILL SEND A BOX (1 DOZEN) OF

Fried Oysters,

with crackers and pickles, to any part of the city for 25 cents.

THREE MULES FOR SALE.

On Saturday, Jan. 1, 1887, I will sell at public auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, three GOOD WORK MULES. Terms made known on day of sale.

dec 16-2t THEO. EVANS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COAL! COAL!!

Hard and Soft at Reduced Prices.

Stoves, Ranges, Grates, Franklins.

Full Line of Cooking and Heating Stoves,

TIN WARE.

ALL GRADES BLACK AND GALVANIZED PIPE, BRASS STEAM FITTINGS.

TERACOTTA PIPE FOR CHIMNEY FLUES.

☞ We are prepared for fitting up bath rooms for either Hot or Cold baths. ☜

Tin Roofing and Guttering.

LARGE LINE OF STOVE REPAIRS, FIRE DOGS AND SHOVELS AND TONGS.

Pump Pipe and Points for Drive Wells.

—Price of Work and Goods Guaranteed.—

McMILLAN BROS.

—AT—

McNEILL & CO'S.

—YOU WILL FIND—

Plush Toilet Sets for $3.00.

—AT—

McNEILL & CO'S,

—YOU WILL FIND—

Shaving Sets at $2.00 to $5.00.

—AT—

McNEILL & CO'S.

—YOU WILL FIND—

Writing Desks and Portfolios from 75 cts. up.

—AT—

McNEILL & CO'S.

—YOU WILL FIND—

The Finest and Largest Assortment of Christmas and New Year Cards in the State. Prices down low.

—AT—

McNeill & Co's.

—YOU WILL FIND—

A large assortment of Books for all ages.

—ALSO—

Toys, Blocks, &c., for Children

Come and see what wonderful bargains you can get.

McNeill & Co.

FAYETTEVILLE

WAREHOUSE COMPANY

—FOR THE SALE OF—

LEAF TOBACCO.

Sales on Thursday of Each Week

A. B. WILLIAMS, President. E. T. McKETHAN, Sec'y and Treas.

dec 2

SEED OATS AND RYE,

—THE BEST GRADES OF—

Flour, Coffee, Sugar, Laundry Soaps,

Starch, Batting, Yarns, and

STAPLE NOTIONS

CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP,

—AT—

E. T. McKETHAN'S,

MARKET SQUARE, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

sept 23

ALABASTINE

IS BOUND TO TAKE THE PLACE OF

Kalsomine, Marbleine, Whitewash, &c.,

FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

It is Not a Kalsomine, but a

CEMENT.

IT IS CHEAPER THAN KALSOMINE, WORKS EASY, AND ANY ONE CAN APPLY IT.

Every coat adds strength to the wall.
It does not turn yellow, contract with the heat or scale off.
One dozen beautiful tints, with a pure white, to select from.
One five pound package, it is said, will cover 450 square feet—two coats.

For further information call at

Sedberry's Drug Store.

April 22

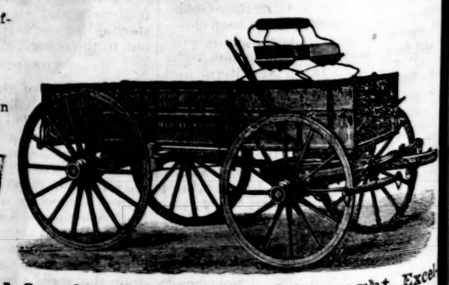
"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS."

Such is our opinion after a

LONG EXPERIENCE IN WAGONS,

And also the opinion of all who use the

Old Hickory FARM and ROAD WAGON.



Unsurpassed for its Lightness of Draught, Excellence of Finish and Durability.

It is to your interest to buy an Old Hickory Wagon, because they will stand up under MORE WEIGHT and RUN LIGHTER than the corresponding size of any other wagon manufactured. They are the only IRONED wagons in the market; you will never be annoyed by having the tires become loose. During the long-protracted droughts of 1851 and 1884, the Company did not have one single complaint of loose tires, nor have they since. There never has been a case of a loose box in a wheel of an Old Hickory Wagon. Forty thousand of these wagons are now in use throughout the United States, giving perfect satisfaction in all cases. They are sold under a WRITTEN GUARANTEE not to be defective in material or workmanship, and should any defect show itself within TWELVE MONTHS, it will be made good free of cost.

☞ Examine the Old Hickory Wagons and Carts before you buy. PRICES LOW.

july 15-1y A. E. RANKIN & CO.

Observer and Gazette.

THURSDAY,.....DECEMBER 16, 1886.

LOCAL BULLETINS.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS WE HAVE THIS TO SAY: THE X MARK ON YOUR PAPER MEANS THAT WE EXPECT A PAYMENT FROM YOU. KNOWING THAT MONEY WAS "TIGHT," WE HAVE INDULGED SOME WHOM WE KNEW WOULD PAY AT A CONVENIENT SEASON. THE FALL IS CERTAINLY THE CONVENIENT SEASON. "BUSINESS IS BUSINESS," FRIENDS. WE ARE NOT PRINTING A NEWSPAPER FOR AMUSEMENT. PLEASE CALL AND PAY UP.

WEATHER SIGNALS.

The following is an explanation of the weather service signals as daily displayed from the flag-pole on Rose & Leak's store:

White Flag.—Fair weather or clear.

Yellow Flag.—Local rain or snow.

Blue Flag.—General rain or snow.

Black Triangular Flag.—Temperature signal. This, when above another flag, means that the temperature is expected to rise; below, that it is expected to fall. When not displayed, the temperature is expected to be stationary—all compared with the day previous.

White Flag with black square in centre.—Cold wave signal. This signal indicates decidedly cold weather, and is only ordered when the temperature is expected to fall suddenly 20° or more and to reach 45° F. or lower.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.
G. A. THOMSON—Xmas.
S. BEHRENDS—Bargains.
C. F. & Y. V.—Schedule.
G. W. LAWRENCE—Wine.
W. & W. R. R.—Schedule.
McNEILL & Co.—Christmas.
F. W. THORNTON—For rent.
J. A. GAINEY—Mule for sale.
J. M. BROWN—Fried Oysters.
THEO. EVANS—Mules for sale.
H. R. HORNE—Toilet Articles.
B. E. SEDBERRY—Xmas Goods.
A. S. HUSKE & Co.—New Store.
W. R. HAYWOOD—Land for Sale.
A. MOORE—Tobacco, Liquors, &c.
GILBERT & BARKER—Gas Machine.
CHAS. GLOVER—Drug Store for Sale.
McMILLAN BROS.—Coal, Stoves, etc.
MARION BUTLER—Salem High School.
H. McD. ROBINSON—Mortgagee's sale.

Close Connection with Wilmington.

The fast train from Wilmington over the Carolina Central now makes close connection at Shoe Heel with the north-bound passenger train on the C. F. & Y. V. In consequence, the time between Wilmington and Fayetteville is now only six hours.

Additional Signal Service.

Mr. Geo. D. Miller, the clever and capable agent and operator at the Wilson Shortcut depot, receives every day telegraphic weather reports. They are bulletined in his office window every morning by 9 o'clock for the benefit of the public.

Death of Dr. W. H. Barker.

Dr. W. H. Barker the well-known phrenologist, died very suddenly in New Berne last Friday night of organic disease of the heart.

Dr. Barker was known and highly esteemed by many of our readers. He was a man of strong intellect and well-versed in his chosen profession. He was a native of Scotland, but came to this country when quite young.

Enterprise at Lucknow.

Lucknow, on the Wilson Shortcut, seems to have attractions for our business men. Mr. Jas. A. Taylor has recently purchased lots there, and is now speedily erecting good buildings upon them. He is also building a commodious store for the purpose of locating and doing business at that point. Messrs. Thames Bros., of our county, have also gone into business there.

We congratulate Lucknow upon the accession of such valuable citizens.

Fayetteville and Clinton.

We are glad to know that the W. & W. R. R. Company intends to build a branch road from Clinton either to Fayetteville or Lucknow. Col. Bridgers now has the objective point under consideration. We hope our town will be chosen, as we believe it will, for surely the business over a road from this place to Clinton would be much heavier than over one to Lucknow. The distance to the two points is about the same. The topography of the country is, we believe, about the same.

Electric Light.

The subject of electric light, which has been discussed and canvassed by some of our business men for several days, is still in an unsettled state. The citizens appear to be anxious for it, and there are good prospects for the formation here of an electric light company. Several parties are furnishing estimates, among them the Hauss Electric Manufacturing Co., whose agent, Mr. M. A. Wright, is now in our town. It is claimed by the manufacturers that electric light is the cheapest, best and most popular light in the world. Any one of the several water powers of the town would afford a cheap and reliable power with which to operate the plant.

Chicora Steam Fire Company.

This noble and indispensable organization held its annual election of officers on Tuesday evening, 7th inst., with the following result:

J. W. McNeill, President.
B. C. Gorham, Vice President.
A. A. McKethan, Foreman.
Jas. D. McNeill, Assistant Foreman.
C. L. Campbell, 2nd Assistant Foreman.
J. W. Dodd, Secretary.
S. H. Strange, Treasurer.
Trustees: A. A. McKethan, Ronald McMillan and J. M. Martin.

The company is well satisfied with the work accomplished during the twelve months just passed. That it has been instrumental in saving much valuable property since the purchase of a steam fire engine, there is no room for doubt. Besides this, it should be borne in mind that the insurance companies reduced the rate (in consequence of the purchase of an engine) 25 cents on all business risks. Insurance rates here are lower now than in the great majority of towns in the State. Add to this the feeling of security and comfort which a steam fire engine imparts, and all must agree that the "Jas. D. McNeill" was a good investment.

The company will soon have to make a payment of $325 on the engine. We hope, and are very confident, that the citizens will come promptly forward and see that the money is raised, for the purchase of the engine was one of the best things the town has ever done.

Col. R. R. Bridgers, President of the W. & W. R. R., made the liberal contribution of $100, to be applied to the debt. The OBSERVER AND GAZETTE tenders, in behalf of the Company, a public acknowledgment of thanks to Col. Bridgers for his generous gift.

A Tobacco Club.

A short time since we printed a letter from Mr. S. M. Thomas to the Raleigh *Chronicle*, in which he claimed that the golden tobacco belt embraced this section of the State. Below we give a letter from the same writer (an experienced farmer) to the Laurinburg *Exchange*. He "hits the nail on the head" in regard to a change of base being necessary, and his suggestions as to a tobacco club are worthy of consideration. Read the following:

In the last issue of your paper your readers have my views as to the Golden Yellow Tobacco belt. King cotton and "Big Gnat" Guano have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. As I predicted some time ago, we have come to grief. We are ashore, high and dry, with our creditors to molest and make us afraid. The most casual observer can see that a change of base is necessary. A few of our planters have demonstrated fully that fine yellow tobacco can be raised on our old lands, which is something unusual east of the Blue Ridge, and shows clearly that we are in the Golden Yellow Tobacco belt. I find a great many of our planters disposed to give tobacco a fair trial. Now in order to make a success of it, I think it necessary to commence it in an organized way, that is to say, form a Tobacco Club, and in doing so I am opposed to wishy-washy, milk-and-cider kind of people that have no confidence in themselves or any one else, for they would be in our way; but men of decided convictions, push and enterprise are the material that we want.

The object of forming the Club is for each other's protection and benefit, not only for the cultivation, curing and handling, but to pledge one to the other a certain number of acres, (not less than four) to be devoted entirely to tobacco. As soon as 400 acres are taken, we can organize, and that amount will justify us in erecting a suitable warehouse of our own and create a home market for our tobacco. All tobacco that will not bring ten cents per pound and upward at our breaks will be valued by an expert employed by the club and manufactured into plug and smoking tobacco. This will enable us to get good prices for our low grades of tobacco, and head off pinhookers and wily speculators.

Four acres will entitle a man to membership and one vote, eight acres two votes, and so on.

Mr. Henry Fairley informs me that he will join the Club and open the ball by planting 100 acres. Let us have a rousing meeting during the holidays and see what can be done. Would be glad to get the views of other planters.

S. M. THOMAS.

Laurinburg, N. C., Dec. 5, '86.

We hardly think the establishment of a warehouse among the planters, however, would prove either satisfactory or profitable. In the first place, every leaf tobacco dealer has to pay a yearly license tax of $12, and no farmer would care to pay this tax to buy his neighbor's tobacco with the hope of getting a better price for his own crop. If the warehouse was established with the avowed intent of heading off speculators, the planters would be forced to become the purchasers of a large part of their own crops, for the majority of leaf dealers who go on a warehouse floor to buy do so with an eye to speculation. Hence, buyers would be scarce in a warehouse where they were looked upon with suspicion.

In the next place, no well-regulated warehouse, like Parrish's of Durham, or Stronach's of Raleigh or the Jonesboro or the Fayetteville warehouse can afford to act in any other than the planter's interest. They sell his tobacco on a commission, and, while they do not care whether or not the buyer is a "wily speculator," it is to their interest to see that every pile brings all it is worth. The bigger the price, the bigger the commission. Besides, a planter is not forced to sell his tobacco, even after it has been cried and bid on. If, after the last bid, he is not satisfied with the price he can so state and there is no sale.

In regard to tobacco which will not bring ten cents per pound, the less a farmer raises of that grade the better off he is. Cheap (low grade) tobacco is a drug on the market. This is good evidence that the manufacturers, not finding such stock profitable, are not giving heavy orders for it. If experienced tobacco men cannot work it to advantage, we do not see how inexperienced farmers could make its manufacture profitable.

An Admirable Lecture.

The lecture delivered by Hon. A. M. Waddell in Williams Hall, on Friday evening last, was one of the finest it has ever been our pleasure to listen to. The title, "Clio in a New Costume," was a most fitting one, for the history of North Carolina was presented in a form unique, attractive and entertaining. Apart from the grace and polished manner of delivery, the elegant diction and rhetoric, the sound logic and wisdom, the broad scope and thorough mastery of the subject in hand, there was a vein of refined humor running all through the lecture which was an added link in the chain of evidence woven by the gifted speaker (himself a native North Carolinian) to substantiate his claim of the Irish origin of all things North Carolinian.

We regret that we are unable to give even a synopsis of this admirable lecture. Col. Waddell's description of the blundering course of the Old North State, from her earliest settlement up to the present day, was inimitable and a most truthful picture; while her similarity to the Emerald Isle, both in the easy, good-humored indifference of her people and in their honor, bravery and virtue, was most strikingly portrayed. His peroration, in which he paid a glowing tribute to suffering Ireland and her brave and generous people, was very eloquent and elicited warm applause from his audience.

Religious.

The protracted meeting is still in progress at the Presbyterian church, and there has been a gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit, 28 persons having connected themselves with the church up to this time. The Rev. Dr. J. H. Smith, of Greensboro, is assisting Mr. Phillips this week and we advise all to hear this eloquent divine.

The beloved pastor, Mr. Phillips, has been doing faithful, earnest work. His sermon on last Sabbath morning was very fine. Such impressive, able discourses are bound to bring good results.

The services at night have been changed from 7 to 7:30 o'clock. There will be preaching to-night.

A Brilliant Marriage in Greensboro.

We copy the following from the Greensboro *Patriot* of Friday, Dec. 10:

Early Wednesday evening last, at the residence of Col. Julius A. Gray, a large crowd of friends and relatives assembled to witness the marriage of Miss Jessie L. Gray to Mr. Edmund E. Richardson, Rev. Dr. Smith officiating. The attendants were: Messrs. R. P. Gray and Sam H. Boyd, Miss Louise Morehead and Miss Eliza Morehead, Miss Marion Richardson and Miss Mary Boyd, Miss Mary Gray and Mr. Chas. P. Richardson. After the marriage ceremony supper was announced and the guests repaired to the dining room, where an elegant repast was served and highly enjoyed. The bride is the accomplished daughter of Col. Julius A. Gray, president of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., and the groom is one of the leading young business men of Reidsville. The happy couple left on the north bound train for an extended tour through the North.

"How to Kill a Town."

The following, which we copy from the Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record*, contains some grains of truth. We commend it to the consideration of every property owner in every town in the State. The *Record* says:

The *Herald*, of Salisbury, N. C., says that a gentleman recently went to that town to establish machine shops, but, owing to the extravagant prices demanded for real estate suitable for his purpose, left and went to Statesville, where a site was obtained at a mere nominal cost, so anxious were the people to secure the location there of his works. Thus, Salisbury lost the chance to add a fine manufacturing enterprise to her industries, and many other towns in the South are pursuing the same course, and, like Salisbury, losing enterprises that would be of great benefit. Birmingham can probably afford to hold land at the prices which it is now commanding there, but even Birmingham, through the Elyton Land Co. and others, has dealt with great liberality with all new enterprises that desired a location there. In some cases land worth thousands of dollars has been donated to new industries, and in all cases the most liberal inducements have been offered to those who desired to establish a factory of any kind. Birmingham is now reaping the just reward of this wise policy in a degree of prosperity probably never surpassed in this country. There are other towns in the South having equally as good natural advantages as Birmingham, and with the same energy and liberality would doubtless soon be equally as prosperous. If the citizens of any town want to kill their place and see the grass cover their streets while other towns are growing in wealth and population, we do not know of a much better way than by holding real estate at extravagant prices and offering no inducements for the establishment of new industries.

LOCAL TWINKLINGS.

Mr H. G. Myrover has entered the employ of the Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Co., and is now with Col. Gardner upon the survey between this point and Marion, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. B. Holland, of East Orange, N. J., are in town visiting relatives and will spend the holidays with their many friends here.

Messrs. A. S. Huske & Co., finding their present store too small for the demands of their rapidly growing business, are moving into Col. Starr's handsome store next door to Starr's corner. They will extend the building still further back, thus giving ample room for the handling and display of their large stocks of groceries and hardware.

Our merchants are displaying elegant stocks of Christmas goods. We would advise our country friends to come in early in order to avoid the rush always to be encountered a few days before Christmas.

Mr. H. McD. Robinson has purchased Maj W. A. Guthrie's handsome residence on Green street. Price $3,400.

MARRIED.

NANCE—McINTOSH.—On Thursday night, 9th inst., at the Camp Ground Church, in Cumberland County, by the Rev. C. W. Westbrook, Mr. W. J. NANCE and Miss MARY DUN MCINTOSH.

Raleigh *Advocate* and *Biblical Recorder* please copy.

DIED.

NOWELL.—At her home in Gray's Creek Township, on Nov. 18th, 1886, Mrs. SALLIE M. NOWELL, wife of Justin Nowell and daughter of Capt. A. and T. J. McLean, in the 33rd year of her age. She has long been a sufferer, but death found her ready. She has gone to meet her babe that has preceded her but a short time. She leaves a husband and one daughter to mourn their loss; but their loss is her gain, for blessed are they that die in the Lord.

A. McL.

WILLIAMS.—While visiting his brother in Mingo Township, Dec. 6th, 1886, Mr. JOEL A. WILLIAMS. He was the obedient son of Thomas and Mary J. Wilhams, of Cumberland. He had been patiently bearing his sufferings about one year. As time passed on he gradually grew worse, and had been with us about three weeks when God sent his summons down with the bright emblem of purity, and his bright soul was borne to heaven in the crystal snow drops. Dear uncle Joel was a good and pious young man of about 27 years. He was a true member of the Presbyterian church, and loved all of God's people. He was always prosperous, and succeeded in the highest degree in all his true efforts. Dear uncle Joel leaves a large circle of relatives and friends, a good father and mother, three sisters and five brothers to mourn their loss. Grieve not, bereaved ones, for a snow-white jewel of heaven.

Clinton *Caucasian* please copy. LELON.

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1886.

N. C. BACON—		HIDES—	
Hog Round,	11½	Flint—good,	10
Sides,	11	Flint—damaged,	5@8
Hams,	15	Dry Salt,	2@10
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Green,	4½
Sides,	7	IRON—	
Shoulders,	6	American,	3
WESTERN BACON—		Swedes,	5@6
Sides,	8½	LARD—	
Hams,	16@17	N. Carolina,	10
Shoulders,	7	Western,	8@9
BAGGING,	8@9	LEATHER—	
BEEF—		Upper, country,	35@40
On foot,	2@3	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
Dressed,	5@6	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BEESWAX,	18@20	MOLASSES,	25@40
BUTTER—		NAILS—	
North Carolina,	20@25	(10d basis),	2.50
Northern,	30@35	PORK—	
COFFEE—		Fresh,	6
Java,	22@25	Mess,	(None.)
Rio,	15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN,	85@95	Sweet,	40
COTTON TIES,	1.15@1.40	Irish—bbl.,	3.00
CHICKENS,	15@20	SALT,	85@90
EGGS,	15@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6½@7
N. C. Family,	(None.)	Granulated,	7@8
West. Fam.,	4.00@7.00	SHEETINGS,	6
FODDER,	70	SHUCKS,	50
GRAIN—		TALLOW,	5
Corn,	60	WOOL,	18
Oats,	50	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	90	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
Peas—new,	65	Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
HAY—		Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	30@60	Pch Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1.00@1.20		

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market.

COTTON.—The market opened on Monday of this week at 8½ cents, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits was firm yesterday at 30½ cents.

Rosin was dull, prices ranging from 55 and 65 cents for common.

Crude Turpentine—Hard $1.00, Yellow Dip $1.50, Virgin $2.00.

Wilmington Market.

Special Telegram to Observer and Gazette.

WILMINGTON N. C., December 15, 1886.—Middling cotton dull at 9¼ cents. Spirits firm at 33½ cents. Rosin firm at 75@80 cents.

WORTH & WORTH.

A PECK OF WORMS HAVE BEEN known to pass from one child. Shriner's Indian Vermaguge was the remedy used. Only 25 cents a bottle.

If you want some nice Photographs, go to Winburn's Gallery.

Remember that Winburn's Gallery is in the tent near the postoffice.

Don't forget that Winburn makes the largest and the nicest pictures ever made in Fayetteville.

We are glad to see the public waking up to the question of food adulterations. It is a vital one to every home. Among the principal necessities of the kitchen pure lard is paramount. Our families have recognized this in the favorite brand of W. P. Harvey & Co. It has been sold on this market a number of years with the greatest satisfaction. It is warranted strictly pure and free from all adulteration. Every one of our retail grocers keeps it constantly on hand. Mr. W. S. Cook represents W. P. Harvey & Co., Baltimore and Chicago, on this market.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARGAINS!

The Fayetteville Boot & Shoe Store
—OF—
S. BEHRENDS,
Starr's Corner,

is offering special bargains in all kinds of foot wear. They keep nothing but

BOOTS and SHOES,

and should you want anything in that line, you can be suited in price, style and quality at the store of the above named firm. Our Men's Calf $3 Shoes still in the lead. Try a pair.

H. R. PERSSE, Manager.

dec 16-tf

Scribner's Magazine.

JANUARY NUMBER. NO. 1, VOL. 1.

Now Ready.

CONTENTS.

GAMBETTA PROCLAIMING THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE, Frontispiece. Drawn by Howard Pyle. Engraved by Frank French.

REMINISCENCES OF THE SIEGE AND COMMUNE OF PARIS. First Paper—The Downfall of the Empire. By E. B. Washburne, ex Minister to France. With illustrations from portraits and documents in Mr. Washburne's possession, and from drawings by Thulstrup, Meeker, Reich and others.

SETH'S BROTHER'S WIFE.—Chapters I.—V. Harold Frederic.

THE STORY OF A NEW YORK HOUSE—I.—H. C. Bunner. Illustrated by A. B. Frost, P. Hopkinson Smith, and G. W. Edwards.

SONNETS IN SHADOW. Arlo Bates.

OUR DEFENCELESS COASTS. F. V. Greene, Captain U. S. Engineers. With maps, sketches, and diagrams.

IN A COPY OF THE LYRICAL POEMS OF ROBERT HERRICK. Austin Dobson.

IN MEXICO. A Story. Thomas A. Janvier.

THE BORYLONIAN SEALS. William Hayes Ward. With illustrations from seals in the author's collection, and after De Clercq, Pinches, and others.

GLIMPSES AT THE DIARIES OF GOUVERNEUR MORRIS. Social Life and Character in the Paris of the Revolution. First Paper. Annie Cary Morris. With portrait engraved by G. Kruell, from the painting at Old Morrisania.

SOCIALISM. Francis W. Walker.

THE NEW YEAR. Maybury Fleming.

A VIOLIN OBLIGATO. A Story. Margaret Crosby.

$3.00 a Year, 25cts. a Number.

Remittance should be made by check or money order.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.
PUBLISHERS,
743 and 745 Broadway, New York.

Land for Sale.

The tract of land on which I now reside, containing 235 acres, with good dwelling and outhouses, is for sale.

Parties desiring to purchase a valuable tract of land can get a bargain by corresponding with or calling on me at my residence.

W. R. HAYWOOD,
dec 16-2mpd Fayetteville, N. C.

A. MOORE.

TOBACCO, TOBACCONIST GOODS,
Liquors for Medical Purposes,
Port, Sherry, Madeira and California Wines.

☞ Agent for G. W. Lawrence's celebrated Scuppernong Wines. dec 16-tf

Standard Toilet Articles.

Atkinson's Extracts of White Rose and Tube Rose; Lubin's Extracts, Choice Odors; Farina Cologne, Golden Crown Cologne, Bulk Extracts, Colgate's Violet Water, Taylor's Cologne, Pear's, Colgate's, Oakley's and Bazin's Fine Soaps, Fine Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Pozzani's, Hunter's, Colgate's, Lubin's and Oakley's Toilet Powders, Murray and Lanman's Original Florida Water, Cologne Bottles, Cut Glass Pungents, Hunter's and Lyon's Tooth Powders, &c., &c., for sale by

dec 16-1t H. R. HORNE.

SALEM HIGH SCHOOL.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Huntley, Sampson Co., N. C.

A Boarding School for both Sexes.

Location:

This institution occupies a central position in Sampson County—between the two Colaries—11 miles west of Clinton and 24 miles east of Fayetteville, near the public road (mail route) connecting the two places.

Literary Department:

Instruction is given not only in the common school and academic branches, but also in *Special Courses* of study to prepare boys and girls for their chosen vocation in life when they are men and women.

Music Department:

This department is under excellent management, and is supplied with two pianos, one of the famous C. (square) and a new fine toned Weser Bros. (upright).

BOARD is excellently good, and at the very low price of only $6.00 per month, including room rent, lights, wood, washing, &c.

SESSIONS open on the first Monday in August and close on the third Friday in May. The *Spring Term* of the present session (after a recess of ten days for Christmas) will open on January 3rd, 1887. At present we have three teachers, and during the fall term have enrolled 74 pupils. Send for catalogue.

MARION BUTLER, A. B. Principal,
Huntley, N. C.
dec 16 2m

AUCTION!

For sale at Public Auction

Wednesday, Dec. 22nd,

AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

the entire stock and furniture of J. N. Smith & Co.'s Drug Store, consisting of

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Soap,
Patent Medicines,
—TOILET ARTICLES,—
TRUSSES, FURNITURE, FIXTURES, LAMPS, SHOW-CASES, SAFES, DESKS,
—OIL CANS, &C., &C.—

CHAS. GLOVER,
dec 16-1t Auctioneer.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. 17

To take effect at 1:00 P. M., Sunday, Dec. 18, 1886.

TRAIN NORTH.-NO. 1.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Bennettsville,		8:45 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	10:05 a. m.	10:20 a. m.
Fayetteville,	12:10 p. m.	12:20 p. m.
Sanford,	2:25 p. m.	2:45 p. m.
Greensboro,	6:15 p. m.	7:00 p. m
Pond,	8:30 p. m.	

Dinner at Sanford.

TRAIN SOUTH.-NO. 2.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Pond,		7:30 a. m.
Greensboro,	9:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Sanford,	1:35 p. m.	1:55 p. m.
Fayetteville,	4:10 p. m.	4:20 p. m.
Shoe Heel,	6:12 p. m.	6:20 p. m.
Bennettsville,	7:45 p. m.	

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Superintendent.
sept 23 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

X-M-A-S

—When is it? Why and where is it?—

G. A. Thomson,
Headquarters

has exhausted the catalogue of its make up, and no pleasure seekers will have their cup full until his stock is taken in.

The Delight of Children!
The Substantials and Beautiful!

—The varied, toothsome goods have no limit.—

Over and above the heavy stock of staples:—Citron, Currants, Raisins, Figs, Fancy Candy, Apples, Oranges, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Nuts, Toys and Glass and China goods,

I will call attention to imported Fruits in original

Fruit Syrups.

JELLIES and JAMS, PRESERVES, strictly pure, EVAPORATED PEACHES, MUSHROOMS, GROUND NUTMEGS, PRESERVED GINGER and Cooking WINES, Red and White, this day added to my stock.

AGENT FOR

Tokay Cooking Wine,
—$1.25 a Gallon.—

My stock is complete and in quantities that will meet any demand. Examine or write for prices. I defy competition.

HEADQUARTERS,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

☞ If you fail to get one of my Christmas and New Year papers, send for it free.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

Over-Stocked

And a depressed money market.

Knock Down Prices.

I am determined, if prices control, that my Christmas Goods shall go. It costs very little to examine and compare prices. Money saved is money made.

HEADQUARTERS
is the place to buy.
G. A. THOMSON.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

Don't smoke if you can help it, but if you will, smoke

Headquarter's Full Havana,

HAND MADE, 6 FOR 25 CENTS, OR Tansill's Far Famed Punch, 5 cents straight.

AGENCY FOR

GEO. A. THOMSON,
Headquarters.

HEADQUARTERS,

G. A. THOMSON

To the Front, 1886.

A Word to the Wise:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

BUY WHERE YOU CAN BUY CHEAPEST.

Examine Headquarter's Stock.

50 Boxes American Lye,
50 Boxes Star Lye,
50 Boxes Royster's Stick Candy,
25 Buckets French Candy,
50 Boxes F. W. No. 1 Oysters,
50 Boxes Laundry Starch,
50 Boxes Laundry Soap,
50 Boxes Adamant Candles,
25 Boxes Wax Candles,
25 Boxes Horsford's Bread Preparation,
50 Boxes Patapsco Baking Powders,
25 Boxes American Sardines,
25 Boxes Taylor & Co's. Jelly,
75 Boxes Crackers, (Assorted),
5 Bbls. R. R. Mills Snuff,
60 Boxes R. R. Mills Snuff,
25 Boxes Ladie's Choice Snuff,
25 Boxes Ralph's Snuff
25 Boxes Lorrillard's Snuff,
50 Boxes Tobacco,
150 Bbls. Flour,
25 Bbls. Sugar,
50 Sacks Coffee,
100 Sacks Salt,
25 Bbls. Molasses,
25 Boxes Cheese,
25 Bbls. Apples,
5,000 lbs. Nuts,
50 Boxes Raisins,
1,000 Cocoanuts,
25,000 Cigars,
25 Boxes Pearline,
25 Boxes Axle Grease,
2,000 lbs. Shot,
25 Boxes Soda,
200 Boxes Canned Goods,
5 Bbls. Soda,
5 Bbls. Rice,
15 Bbls. Petroleum Oil,
500 Reams Paper,
5 Bbls. Cotton and Paper Twine,
100,000 Paper Bags, ½ lb. to 14 lbs.

Butter, Lard, &c., &c.

ANY AND EVERYTHING OFFERED BY THE GROCERY TRADE

—CAN BE FOUND AT—

G. A. Thomson's,
Headquarters

—MY STOCK OF—

CROCKERY,
GLASS WARE,
CUTLERY,
HARDWARE,
TIN,
WOOD and WILLOW WARE,

WITH CORDAGE IS COMPLETE.

My Stock Of

Xmas Goods

In transit and unbroken, far excels anything I have ever offered.

And a Jumbo Stock of

Excelsior

FIRE WORKS.

500 Boxes Fire Crackers.

HEADQUARTERS,

G. A. Thomson.

dec 2 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mule for Sale.

On Saturday, January 8, 1887, I will sell at public auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville at 12 o'clock M., one fine MARE MULE, the property of the estate of William McAllister, colored, deceased. Terms of sale CASH.

J. A. GAINEY.
dec 16 3t

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

Fine Foot Gear.

As Sole Agent for the sale of the popular and celebrated

ZIEGLER BROTHERS'
FINE SHOES,

we are constantly receiving new and fresh additions to our Stock.

All the Novelties

are received as soon as introduced on the market. We possess the finest facilities in the State for properly handling Fine Shoes, and our stock is always full and complete. Remember I am the only party here who can buy

Ziegler Bros'.
SHOES

and they are guaranteed to be the best Shoe made. In buying look for the brand, "ZIEGLER BROS." None genuine without it.

FRANK THORNTON.
nov 25 tf

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.
AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Dec. 2, 1886.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.
Leave Weldon	2 15 P. M.	5 38 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	3 33 "	
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	
Leave Tarboro	11 30 P. M.	
Arrive Wilson	4 05 P. M.	6 58 P. M.
Leave Wilson	4 15 "	
Arrive Selma	5 25 "	
Arrive Fayetteville	8 15 "	
Leave Goldsboro	4 54 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	5 54 "	
Leave Burgaw	7 00 "	
Arrive Wilmington	7 50 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 47, Daily.	No. 43, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	8 50 A. M.	8 50 P. M.
Leave Burgaw	9 34 "	9 50 "
Leave Warsaw	10 37 "	10 57 "
Arrive Goldsboro	11 35 "	11 58 "
Leave Fayetteville	8 00 "	
Arrive Selma	10 47 "	
Arrive Wilson	11 59 "	
Leave Wilson	12 25 P. M.	12 51 A. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	12 40 "	
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	
Leave Tarboro	11 30 A. M.	
Arrive Weldon	2 35 P. M.	2 70 A. M.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 P. M. Returning leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 A. M., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albermarle & Raleigh R. R. Daily except Sunday, 6 00 P. M., Sunday 5.00 P. M., arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 P. M., 6.40 P. M. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 8.00 A. M., Sunday 9.50 A. M., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 10.05 A. M., 11.30 A. M.

Train on Midland, N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.00 P. M. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 A. M., arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.00 A. M.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No. 50. Northbound is No. 51.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington

All Trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Trans.
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
oct 21 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WINE.

Pure Old Scuppernong, Flowers and Concord Wine.

Happy Valley Vineyard.

For the convenience of my customers and others, I have established an agency in Fayetteville for the sale of my WINE by the barrel, keg, gallon or quart. Go to A. Moore's, corner Market Square and Green street, for Lawrence's best, at low prices. All orders addressed to me by mail will have prompt attention.

G. W. LAWRENCE,
dec 16 1mo Fayetteville, N. C.

Our Agent will spend the Winter in North Carolina, Selling and Erecting our

Springfield Gas Machine.

He has with him competent mechanics, with tools prepared to put up GAS MACHINES, PIPE AND FIXTURES. Send for illustrated circular. Address

GILBERT & BARKER MF'G CO.,
75 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK,
or JAMES P. CLIFFORD,
GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Geo. Brandt

Is always prepared to exhibit to the trade a full line of Choice Goods, such as is usually found in a first-class Dry Goods Store.

Geo. Brandt

has just opened a Beautiful Line of Blankets.

ALL-WOOL BLANKETS,
—10-4 and 11-4 WIDE.—
For Fine Wool Diagonal
Dress Goods,
in all popular shades,

Geo. Brandt's.

GO TO GEO. BRANDT'S FOR

Corsets.

Dr. Warner's Health Corsets, Dr. Warner's Hip Glove Corsets, the Self Conforming Renowned

PIVOT CORSET.

This Corset expands and contracts with the breathing, and yields to every movement of the wearer, constantly making an easy and elegant fit.

The top and bottom of the front of the Corset are pivoted near the waist, allowing easy play backward and forward.

They are held in position by stays in the pockets of the detached edges, and by an elastic connection.

They each play freely upon an underlying extension, which prevents the body from protruding.

This Corset is only to be had from

GEORGE BRANDT.

Call and see Geo. Brandt's

GAITERS FOR $3.

Geo. Brandt has introduced a first-class line of Fine Calf Gaiters at the popular price of $3. They are made in Congress, Button and Bals. Every pair warranted and guaranteed to be of Fine Calf and Latest Style. This Shoe is in reach of every purchaser, and should be examined by one and all. Also a full line of Fine Calf Hand Sewed Gaiters in the leading styles of fashion. Patent Leather Dancing Pumps and Oxford Ties at

Geo. Brandt's

Geo Brandt's is the place to find shoes made purposely for school children, with honest tops and honest bottoms, shoes which will give satisfaction. A cordial invitation is extended to all in want of goods to visit the Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar.

GEO. BRANDT,
dec 2 Fayetteville, N. C. tf

AN OPEN LETTER.

NEW YORK, January 1, 1886.

To the Public, Property Owners and Consumers of House Paints:

During the past eleven years every gallon of our paints has been sold under our positive guarantee—that any building would be re-painted at our expense if not satisfactory when painted with our paints, and not remaining satisfactory for a proper term of years thereafter. In view of the apparently low prices at which cheaply made benzine and water paints are offered, and the difficulty experienced in discriminating between the best paints and paints of inferior character, we now add to our previous guarantee the additional guarantee of cost, thus placing the low price of our paint beyond doubt.

We authorize any dealer to furnish our paints free of cost to any buyer who, having painted his building with our paints, can demonstrate that our paint has not cost 10 per cent. less for paint used than cost would have been for either pure white lead and linseed oil or any other mixed paint in this country.

Very Respectfully,
LONGMAN & MARTINEZ.

SEND FOR SAMPLE CARD OF COLORS.

Pemberton & Prior
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. | NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bargains! Bargains!

—IN—

Millinery Goods, Felt Hats, &c.,

TO CLOSE OUT STOCK FOR THIRTY DAYS.

Elegant Silk Handkerchiefs,

Mufflers, Hoisery, Gloves,
Collars & Cuffs, Hoods, Dolls, &c.,

—FOR—

Christmas and Holiday Presents.

M. E. DYE.

NEW CROP.

This Company owns and operates three mills as follows:

Patapsco Mill A, Ellicott City, Md.
Patapsco Mill B, Baltimore, Md.
Patapsco Mill C, Orange Grove, Md.

Daily Capacity 2

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

A SYNOPSIS OF ITS WORK.

What the National Law-Makers Are Doing for Their Country's Good—Bills Introduced, etc.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1886.—Senator Blair presented credentials of Senator Cheney, of New Hampshire, appointed to temporarily fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Pike. The oath was taken by Mr. Cheney.

Senator Hale—A bill appropriating $100,000 for a custom house and postoffice at Eastport, Me., in place of the one recently destroyed by fire. Reserred to committee on public buildings.

Senator Butler—A bill for the erection of a custom house at Charleston, S. C. Similarly referred.

Senator Beck—A bill to provide for the retirement of United States legal-tender and national bank notes of small denominations and for the issue of coin certificates Referred to committee on finance.

Senator Van Wyck—A bill to exempt imported sugar and molasses from duty, as well as imported timber. Similarly referred.

Senator Morrill—A resolution to the effect that the promise of making any revision of the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all domestic interests, regardful of the labor and capital involved, and without depriving American labor of ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, appears so obviously hopeless and impracticable that any attempts at revision by the present Congress are to be regarded as inexpedient and detrimental to the revival of the trades and industry of the country. He gave notice that on Thursday next he would submit some remarks on the subject. Laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. Dawes—A resolution instructing the committee on finance to inquire and report what specific reductions can be made in custom duties and internal taxes, without impairing the prosperity and development of home industries or the compensation of home labor. Laid over.

The death of Representative Price, of Wisconsin, was then announced, a resolution of condolence adopted and Messrs. Spooner, Anderson and Blackburn were appointed a committee to attend the funeral. Similar announcements were made in the cases of Messrs. Beach and Arnot, of New York, and out of respect to the memory of the three deceased Representatives the Senate at 2 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—After the reading of the journal, under the call of States, the following were introduced and referred:

Mr. Adams (Ill.)—To change the law relative to amount of government bonds to be kept on deposit by national banks as security for their notes.

It provides that banks having a capital of $500,000 or less shall not be required to keep on deposit bonds in excess of one-tenth of their capital stock as security for their circulating notes, and such of these banks as have on deposit bonds in excess of this amount are authorized to reduce their circulation by the deposit of lawful money as provided by law; provided that the amount of such circulating notes shall not exceed in any case 90 per cent. of the par value of the bonds deposited as herein provided.

Mr. Paters of Kansas—For the deposit of bullion as security for national bank circulation.

By Mr. Cox of New York—Amendatory of the revised statutes, so as to correct existing law which authorizes two salaries—one to a Congressman, the other to an officer such as a United States Minister abroad. The resolution provides that a member-elect shall receive compensation only from the date of his election, and not while serving in any federal office.

Mr. Matson (Ind.)—To prevent a contraction of the currency.

It authorizes the Secertary of the Treasury to issue United States Treasury notes of the same denomination as any national bank notes that may have been heretofore or may hereafter be retired from circulation by reason of the payment of any bonds held by national banks to secure their circulation.

The House then proceeded to consider the Senate Electoral Court bill with the proposed House amendments.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Mr. Edmunds presented a memorial in favor of a constitutional amendment empowering Congress to pass uniform laws on the subject of marriage and divorce. Referred to the judiciary committee.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Blair from the select committee on woman suffrage, (February 3, 1886), proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, extending the right of suffrage to women, and was addressed by Mr. Blair in support of the bill. At the close of his speech Mr. Blair gave notice that he would at an early day ask action on the bill. There were not over a score of ladies in the gallery during its delivery, although notice of it had been given yesterday.

A message was received from the President, and the Senate immediately (at 12:40) went into executive session and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE.

After the reading of the journal, the speaker laid before the House a letter from the director of the mint enclosing a draft of a bill for the issue of subsidiary silver coin. Referred.

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, asked for unanimous consent to put upon its passage the bill admitting free of duty material to be used in rebuilding the town of Eastport, Maine, which was destroyed by fire, October, 14th, 1886.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, objected to an immediate consideration of the bill, expressing his opinion that the people of the whole country were as much in need of relief from taxation as the people of Eastport. He was glad to find the gentleman from Maine confessing that the tariff was a tax; and he would insist that the bill should take its regular course, and be sent to the committee which had charge of the subject of taxation.

Mr. Boutelle was not surprised that the gentleman should take every occasion to air his views on the tariff.

Mr. Breckenridge admitted that he was always ready to stand here in defence of the rights of the people.

The bill was referred to the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Dibrell, of South Carolina, member of the committee on the electoral count, advocated the passage of the bill reported by the minority, as drawing more distinctly than either the Senate bill or the bill of the majority the line of demarcation between the State and Federal powers and rights in connection with the casting and counting of the electoral votes. He could not agree to the proposition of the majority, providing that in case of more than one return or paper, purporting to be the return from a state, whenever the state has failed by any determination of its own to designate and certify which is its real vote, those votes and those only shall be counted which were cast by electors whose appointment shall have been duly certified, under seal of the state, by the executive thereof, in accordance with the laws of the state; and also providing that by the concurrent vote of both houses, this lawfully certified vote may be rejected, thus disfranchising the state, when there is a certificate under its seal duly certified by its executive according to law. He could not subscribe to a recognition of such power in the two houses.

[Continued on 2nd page.]

What is Wanted in Virginia and North Carolina in the 1887 Crop.

From a recent circular issued by the Southern Fertilizing Company, of Richmond, Va., we extract the following regarding the subject of planting the next tobacco crop and the necessities of the times:

"The depression existing in the leaf tobacco market must set us all to thinking about its cause, and induce us to try to find, if possible, the remedy. While we had our own views about the matter, we thought it advisable to seek those of several hundred of the largest sellers and buyers of leaf tobacco in this country on the subject. The range extended from New York to St. Louis, and covered nearly every market in Virginia and North Carolina. The questions we asked them were these:

"1. What, in your judgment, is the real cause of the present depression in the leaf tobacco market?

"2. Does not really fine tobacco, whether bright or dark, bring paying prices to the farmer?

"3. What recommendations should, in your judgment, be made to the tobacco planters in conjection with the crop to be planted next season?

"The responses have been made with great promptness, and we have compressed their drift into the following, which confirms our judgment and observation:

"1. The farmer must make his own food crops for man and beast, and not depend on his tobacco crop to pay for these necessaries. The one crop man, no matter what that crop is, is always in peril.

"2. He must plant fewer acres of tobacco, feed the plant liberally, and give it the very best attention possible otherwise, at every stage of its progress—from the seed bed to the warehouse; and that only the land suitable to the type should be employed, and that no attempt should be made to flue cure for "brights" unless the tobacco is silky and yellows well on the hill.

"3. Fine tobacco, whether bright or dark, has always brought paying prices, and always will.

"4. It is impossible for us to compete with other countries in the production of low grade stock. The world is overrun with it, and it can't be raised at any but ruinous prices to the grower. We possess an advantage not vouchsafed to other countries—we can make fine tobacco, and to throw away this advantage, and contentourselves with the production of low grade tobacco, is to commit an act of folly that must work damage to the whole community. The farmer, like everybody else who has anything to sell, must please his customer, else his labor will be in vain.

"It is observed that while the western tobacco planter has been doing his best for several years past to improve the quality of his leaf, the planters in this range of country have too many of them gone in the opposite direction, through the attempted cultivation of too much land, insufficient fertilization and bad handling of the crop.

"How can this judgement of the leaf trade, as set forth above, be made effective? Assuredly, by every man interested in the trade using his best efforts to impress it upon the planters as they are encountered at the warehouses and elsewhere."

The Kind of Roads for a Civilized Country.

[The following from the Charlotte *Observer* shows what fine public roads we might have in this State if the suggestion of the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE in regard to employing convict labor on our county roads was put into practice:]

Within the next twelve months all the roads leading into Charlotte will be macadamized from the crossing of the township line to the crossing of the city corporation line. Outside the city limits and inside the township limits, there are fifty-two (52) miles of public road, all of which is to be macadamized and made as sound and as good in all respects as the macadamized streets of the city. The work is to be done by county convicts, under the very able superintendency of Esquire S. H. Hilton. For the past eighteen months the convicts have been employed in grading the public roads of the township, and now the roads are to be further improved by macadamizing. This done, it will be many years before any additional work will be required on the roads leading into Charlotte, and ten-foot mudholes, wheel-wrecking ruts and miry hills will be henceforth unknown. The work is to be well done, and then Mecklenburg county can boast of fifty-two miles of solidly macadamized roads, a boast that no other county in the State can make. When the work of macadamizing the roads of this township is completed, the convicts will be rotated around the county, until every mile of public road in Mecklenburg is leveled and coated with rock.

The convicts are now engaged in quarrying rock, at the eastern terminus of Trade street, and will soon have a sufficient quantity quarried to macadamize the Providence road from the corporate limits of the city to the township line. The whole cost of this road work will be met by the taxpayers of Charlotte township. A fund of $3,000 is already available in the county treasury, and the outside townships of the county will not be called upon to pay a single cent.

We believe that this is the most important step in the road working interests yet made in this State, and will insure fine roads for Charlotte township and eventually for Mecklenburg county. The supervision of the work is in good hands, for Esquire Hilton is a man who is to be trusted, and who does not need watching.

The committee of the Wesleyan conference at London, has sent to the board of bishops of the Methodist Church in America and the president of the conferences in Canada, Australia and the West Indies copies of a circular intimating that the second ecumenical conference will meet in America in 1891. A Wesleyan scientific society has been formed to promote the knowledge of the sciences among its members. The Rev. Mr. Dallinger is president, and the Rev. Mr. Spiers vice-president.

George H. Southall, who has been for fourteen years a postal clerk between Lynchburg, Va., and Bristol, Tenn., was arrested on the 7th inst. for robbing the mail. The case was worked up by Detectives Smith and Troy, of the secret service.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BEST PLACE TO GET NICE

Stewed, Fried or Raw

OysterS

—IS AT—

Brown's Restaurant.

Ladies as well as Gentlemen are invited. A few table boarders desired.

Candy Candy 1ct Candy Candy

Cupid Brand--Fancy Boxes

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Cigars, Snuff and Tobacco. Families supplied with oysters by measure. Send me your orders. Open from 7 A. M. to 11 P. M.

J. M. BROWN,

NEAR POSTOFFICE.

dec 9 5m

NOTICE!

Last Call for Taxes.

I will attend at the following times and places to receive the taxes for 1886, to-wit:

Beaver Dam Township, Bullard's Mill, Thursday, Dec. 16th, 1886.

Flea Hill Township, Col. T. W. Devane's, Friday, Dec. 17th, 1886.

Black River Township, Rhodes' Mill, Saturday, Dec. 18th, 1886.

Carver's Creek Township, Hatcher's Store, Monday, Dec. 20th, 1886.

Seventy-first Township, Manchester Mills, Tuesday, Dec. 21st, 1886.

Little River Township, Smith's Shops, Wednesday, Dec, 22nd, 1886.

Seventy-first Township, Sessom's Store, Thursday, Dec. 23rd, 1886.

Quewhiffle Township, Cabin Branch, Friday, Dec. 24th, 1886.

After this date all taxes that are not paid will be collected as the law directs.

I hope all will come forward and pay their taxes, and save further trouble and cost.

NEILL McQUEEN, Sheriff.

dec 9-tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. 16

To take effect at 1:00 P. M., Sunday, Dec. 5, 1886.

TRAIN NORTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Bennettsville,		8:30 a. m
Shoe Heel,	9:37 a. m.	9:47 a. m.
Fayetteville,	11:37 a. m.	11:55 a. m.
Sanford,	1:55 p. m.	2:15 p. m.
Ore Hill,		3:26 p. m.
Liberty,		4:23 p. m.
Greensboro,	5:45 p. m.	6:15 p. m
Pond,	7:45 p. m.	

Dinner at Sanford.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
		7:30 a. m.
Pond,	9:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m
Greensboro,		11:24 a. m
Liberty,		12:25 p m
Ore Hill,	1:40 p. m.	2:00 p. m
Sanford,	4:05 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
Fayetteville,	6:05 p. m.	6:15 p. m
Shoe Heel,	7:25 p. m.	
Bennettsville,		

Dinner at Sanford.

Freight and Passenger Train North leaves Bennettsville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1.30 P. M., and arrives at Shoe Heel at 3.35 P. M., leaves Shoe Heel at 4.10 P. M., and arrives at Fayetteville at 7.45 P. M.

Freight and Passenger Train South leaves Fayetteville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6.00 A. M., arrives at Shoe Heel at 9.22 A. M., leaves Shoe Heel at 10.15 A. M., and arrives at Bennettsville at 12.20 P. M.

Freight and Passenger Train North leaves Fayetteville daily at 10.00 A. M., arrives at Sanford at 2.30 P. M., leaves Sanford at 3.30 A. M., and arrives at Greensboro at 9.00 P. M.

Freight and Passenger Train South leaves Greensboro at 8.50 A. M., arrives at Sanford at 3.15 P. M., leaves Sanford at 4.00 P. M., and arrives at Fayetteville at 7.50 P. M.

W. E. KYLE, General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Superintendent.

sept 23 tf

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following described articles of personal property have been seized by me in this District for violation of the United States Internal Revenue Laws, viz.:

Two barrels Corn Whiskey, said to belong to J. M. Foust.

One barrel Corn Whiskey, said to belong to Pool & Co.

One barrel Rye Whiskey, said to belong to W. A. Bailey.

One barrell Rye Whiskey, said to belong to Geo. A. Lathrop & Co.

One barrel Wheat Whiskey, said to belong to C. C. Bailey.

Any person claiming any interest in said property is hereby requested to appear and make claim thereto within thirty days from this date and show cause why said property should not be forfeited to the United States.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 29th day of November, 1886.

WM H. YARBOROUGH, Collector 4th District N. C.

dec 2 tf

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature for the charter of a State Bank at this place.

dec 9 4t

To the Public.

Application will be made to the Legislature to convene in January prox., for a Bank Charter, to be organized and operated in Fayetteville, and also for a charter for a Savings Bank to be located in same place.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1886. dec 9-4t

LIPPINCOTT'S··LIPPINCOTT'S··LIPPINCOTT'S

Leads all other Magazines In Tales of Fiction, Poems of Interest, Pleasing Short Stories, Interesting Miscellany, Notes of Progress, Choice Selections, Original Contributions, Topics of the Times, Terse Gems, Superlative Merit

A New Departure

25 cts.

NEARLY 200 PAGES IN EACH ISSUE

A Complete New Novel By some favorite author in each No.

Giving a library of 12 new and valuable works, worth from $15.00 to $18.00 annually, at the nominal sum of 25 cents per month. Subscription, $3.00 yearly. Stories by John Habberton, Frances Hodgson Burnett, Julian Hawthorne, Lucy C. Lillie, etc., etc., will appear in early issues

Circulars, giving details, etc., mailed on application

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia

dec 9 tf

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified in the Superior Court of Cumberland county as Administrator of the estate of Nathan Johnson, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before the 30th of November, 1887, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

MALCOM McMILLAN, Adm'r of Nathan Johnson.

N. W. Ray, Atty.

dec 2 6t

WANTED.

Everybody in North Carolina who is not already a subscriber, to send their address on postal card, for sample copy of the WEEKLY NEWS AND OBSERVER and special offer during December.

Address, NEWS AND OBSERVER, Raleigh, N. C.

If you have a cough, should take our advice. Bull's Cough Syrup

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Imported Baskets,

Work Stands,

Work Baskets,

SILK LINED AND UNLINED,

RECEIVED THIS WEEK,

Warren Prior & Son.

Berlin Bronze Goods.

Placques,

Figures,

Mantle Ornaments,

Lamps, &c.

JUST OPENED.

Warren Prior & Co.

Our sales of the

AURORA

WATCH

Are larger than the combined sales of all other makes. The Aurora Watch is emphatically the best Watch made.

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

—OUR STOCK OF—

Silverware,

CLOCKS,

MANICURE SETS, TOILET SETS

—and—

CELLULOID SETS,

—IN—

Plush and Fine Leather Cases,

Is doubtless the finest display of these goods to be seen in North Carolina.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Scribner's Magazine

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

With Illustrations.

FIRST NUMBER READY DEC. 15TH

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE will be in the widest sense a magazine of general literature, and each number will be fully illustrated.

Some of the most notable papers to appear during the first year are a series of Unpublished Letters of Thackeray of very great autobiographical value; ex-Minister E. B. Washburne's Reminiscences of the Siege and Commune of Paris; Glimpses at the Diaries of Gouverneur Morris, Minister to France at the close of the last century (giving descriptions of social life and characters at the time); a collection of contemporary letters describing Early New York and New England Society.

There is much excellent fiction, including a serial by Harold Frederic; stories extending through several numbers by H. C. Bunner, J. S. of Dale, and others; and short stories by R. L. Stevenson, Joel Chandler Harris, T. A. Janvier, Miss Jewett, Octave Thanet, H. H. Boyesen, Miss Crosby, and a host of others.

Notable special papers to be published very early are General F. A. Walker's on Socialism; Dr. William Hayes Ward's on Babylonian Cylinders; Mr. John C. Ropes' on the Portraits of Cæsar; Captain Greene's on Coast Defence, etc., etc.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE will be published at $3.00 a year, or 25 cents a copy. Subscriptions may be sent to any newsdealer or bookseller, or to

Charles Scribner's Sons, Publishers,

743 AND 745, BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

nov 18-tf

MUNN & Co. PATENTS

ESTABLISHED 1846 — NEW YORK

After Forty years' experience in the preparation of more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and Foreign countries, the publishers of the Scientific American continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries. Their experience is unequaled and their facilities are unsurpassed.

Drawings and specifications prepared and filed in the Patent Office on short notice. Terms very reasonable. No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free.

Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which has the largest circulation and is the most influential newspaper of its kind published in the world. The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands.

This large and splendidly illustrated newspaper is published WEEKLY at $3.00 a year, and is admitted to be the best paper devoted to science, mechanics, inventions, engineering works, and other departments of industrial progress, published in any country. It contains the names of all patentees and title of every invention patented each week. Try it four months for one dollar. Sold by all newsdealers.

If you have an invention to patent write to Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 261 Broadway, New York.

Handbook about patents mailed free.

REMOVAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED has removed to the store in the Dobbin House building formerly occupied by Mr. J. G. Oehrl and more recently by Mr. Daniel Kelly, where he will be pleased to serve his old and new customers in all goods in his line.

may 13-tf W. J. MYROVER.

For Rent.

The three-story brick building on the corner of Hay street near the C. F. & Y. V. Railway depot. This is a large, comfortable house with good rooms, and being centrally located, will answer admirably for a hotel or boarding house. For terms, etc., apply to MRS. JOS. OTTERBOURG, Greensboro, N. C.

oct 28-tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Golden Opportunity!

A golden opportunity for what?

Why, to buy Dry Goods At NEW YORK COST!

K. LEWALD,

(At S. Brandt's old stand, south side of Hay street),

Has determined to devote his time and energies in the future exclusively to the SHOE BUSINESS,

and for that reason he now offers his entire stock of

DRY GOODS

—AT—

New York Cost & Cash!

These goods are all new and fresh—no old, shop-worn goods, but all bought within

The Last 90 Days!

If the people want handsome, new, desirable and stylish

DRESS GOODS, CALICOES, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, BLANKETS, SHEETING, SHIRTING, HOSIERY, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, OR ANYTHING IN DRY GOODS,

They should call on

K. LEWALD.

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Seeing is believing: If you don't believe the above, come to S. Brandt's old stand and you will quickly be convinced. These goods must be sold, and

New York Cost Prices Will Prevail.

☞ Mr. CHAS. H. CALAIS is still at the old Brandt stand, and will be pleased to have his friends call on him. nov 25-4t

LIVERY.

Excellent Horses

FOR THE

CARRIAGE AND SADDLE.

I have recently made additions to my stock of excellent horses for riding and driving; and lady-riders, especially, can be furnished with an animal of fine action and spirit, and at the same time gentle and safe. Comfortable carriages and buggies, an elegant and stylish phaeton, with good stock and careful drivers, give me confidence in a continuance and even increase of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me.

may 13 tf GEO A. BURNS.

$3,000 for 25 cts.

Insurance for One Day

WILL COST YOU

but 25 cents, and in case of your death by accident The Travelers' Insurance Company will pay your legal representative $3,000; or, if you receive injuries disabling you from attention to the duties of your occupation, will pay you $15.00 per week during the period of your disability. Secure a ticket.

$3,000 insurance one month, $4.50; one year, $15. Proportionate rates for larger and smaller amounts. Every merchant should take a ticket or policy before going North for his fall stock.

H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent. aug 26-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

Executor's Sale of Land.

Under a power of sale contained in the last will and testament of Margaret and Effie Stewart, deceased, I will sell at public auction on Monday, December 6, 1886, on the premises, a tract of land containing about 158 acres, adjoining the lands of McRaney, Buckley and Senil, in 71st township, it being the home place of the said deceased parties. I will also sell at the same time and place a lot of corn, peas and other produce. Terms of sale, cash.

N. R. McNEILL, Executor.

H. L. COOK, Atty. nov 11-ts.

WALTER WATSON,

RAY'S CORNER, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Notice! Notice! Notice!

—TO—

Carpenters, Bricklayers, Mill Wrights Blacksmiths, Plasterers Stonemasons, and Turpentine Operators:

A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST

TOOLS

—CAN BE FOUND AT THE—

HBRDWARE STORE

—OF—

WALTER WATSON,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

EDGE TOOLS,

GUNS, RIFLES, &C., &C.

—AGENT FOR—

Laflin & Rand's Celebrated ORANGE and other brands of Sporting Powder.

☞ Orders filled direct from magazine.

—AGENT FOR—

Fairbanks Scales,

At Factory Prices.

A FULL STOCK OF

ENGLISH CAST STEEL, PLOW IRON AND STEEL, TIRE, BAND AND SHEET IRON, HORSE AND MULE SHOES, HORSE SHOE NAILS, CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

I am still manufacturing

The Old-Fashioned Wrought Plow.

☞ I am now to be found at Ray's corner, opposite my former store.

dec 2 tf WALTER WATSON.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"THE IDEAL MAGAZINE"

for young people is what the papers call ST. NICHOLAS. Do you know about it,—how good it is, how clean and pure and helpful? If there are any boys or girls in your house will you not try a number, or try it for a year, and see if it isn't just the element you need in the household? The *London Times* has said, "We have nothing like it on this side." Here are some leading features of

ST. NICHOLAS

For 1886-87.

STORIES by LOUISA M. ALCOTT and FRANK R. STOCKTON,—several by each author.

A SHORT SERIAL STORY by MRS. BURNETT, whose charming "Little Lord Fauntleroy" has been a great feature in the past year of ST. NICHOLAS.

WAR STORIES for BOYS and GIRLS. GEN. BADEAU, chief-of-staff, biographer and confidential friend of Gen. Grant, and one of the ablest and most popular of living military writers, will contribute a number of papers describing in clear and vivid style some of the leading battles of the civil war. They will be panoramic descriptions of single contests or short campaigns, presenting a sort of literary picture-gallery of the grand and heroic contests in which the parents of many a boy and girl of to-day took part.

The SERIAL STORIES include "Sman and Suanita," an admirably written story of Mexican life, by Francis Courtenay Baylor, author of "On Both Sides;" also, "Jenny's Boarding-House," by James Otis, a story of life in a great city.

SHORT ARTICLES, instructive and entertaining, will abound. Among these are: "How a Great Panorama is Made," by Theodore R. Davis, with profuse illustrations; "Winning a Commission" (Naval Academy); and "Among the Gas-wells," with a number of striking pictures; "Child sketches from George Eliot," by Julia Magruda; "Victor Hugo's Tales to his Grandchildren," recounted by Brander Matthews; "Historic Girls," by E. S. Brooks. Also interesting contributions from Nora Perry, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Joaquin Miller, H. H. Boyesen, Washington Gladden, Alice Wellington Rollins, J. T. Trowbridge, Lieutenant Fredrick Schwatka, Noah Brooks, Grace Denio Litchfield, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, Mrs. S. M. B. Platt, Mary Mapes Dodge, and many others, etc., etc.

The subscription price of ST. NICHOLAS *is $3.00 a year; 25 cents a number. Subscriptions are received by booksellers and newsdealers everywhere, or by the publishers. New volume begins with the November number. Send for our beautifully illustrated catalogue (free) containing full prospectus, etc., etc.* THE CENTURY CO., New York.

A. MOORE,

Market Square and Green St.

DEALER IN

Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars.

LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

June 18, 1885. 123-tf

A. GARRASON,

—DEALER IN—

HEAVY and FANCY GROCERIES.

General Family Supplies

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

aug 13 131-tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE: North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. tf

PATENTS.

FRANKLIN H. HOUGH,

Solicitor of American & Foreign Patents,

925 F. St., Near U. S. Patent Office, WASHINGTON, D. C.

All business before the United States Patent Office attended to for moderate fees. Patents procured in the United States and all Foreign Countries. *Trade Marks and Labels* registered. Rejected applications revived and prosecuted. Information and advice as to obtaining Patents cheerfully furnished without charge.

Send Sketch or Model for free opinion as to patentability.

Copies of patents furnished for 25 cents each.

☞ Correspondence invited. oct 14 tf

Holiday Goods.

Everybody go to

BROWN'S

New Crockery Store

and see the beautiful

HOLIDAY GOODS

he is opening. They are just lovely. There are goods to suit the old folks and the young; the children, too, have been especially thought of and are wild with delight over BROWN'S pretty things. The line of articles shown is the handsomest ever brought to this market and includes the finest

French Goods

of every style and price, and all sorts of

TOYS

and other things that the youngsters love. Don't fail to see

BROWN

before buying. Detailed account later.

J. D. BROWN & CO.

NO. 8 HAY STREET.

nov 25 tf

OATS! OATS!!

700 Bushels Winter Oats just received by E. F. MOORE.

Flour! Flour!!

250 Bbls and Sacks Flour for sale by E. F. MOORE.

Bagging and Ties!

200 Rolls Heavy Bornio Bagging

500 Bdls Ties for sale by E. F. MOORE.

Bacon, Molasses and Cheese.

10,000 lbs. BACON,

50 Bbls MOLASSES,

50 Bxs CHEESE,

For sale by E. F. MOORE.

Tobacco, Candy and Snuff.

75 Bxs TOBACCO,

50 Bxs CANDY,

5 Gross SNUFF,

For sale by E. F. MOORE.

oct 21 2m

ADVERTISEMENTS

DRUGS

YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND A COMPLETE STOCK OF FRESH DRUGS AND EVERY THING KEPT IN A FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE AT

T. W. Broadfoot & Co.'s

PATENT MEDICINES.

Al Orders Carefully and Promptly Filled.

—TRY OUR—

PERFUMES

THEY ARE FINE.

Don't fail to see us before you buy. We offer Special Inducements in Prices.

PAINTS.

Sale of Valuable

Real and Personal Property.

On Monday, December 20, 1886, the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the residence of L. A. Taylor, deceased, in Cumberland County, all of the real estate and personal property of said deceased.

Terms of sale of real estate: One-third cash and balance in one and two years' time, with 8 per cent. interest from day of sale. Title reserved till full payment is made. Personal property will be sold for cash.

J. W. TAYLOR, and JAS. A. TAYLOR.

nov 18-ts

SANFORD HIGH SCHOOL,

SANFORD, N. C.

For Both Sexes.

CLASSICS. BUSINESS. MUSIC.

PROF. JNO. E. KELLY, A. M., } Principals.
MRS. ANNIE McGILVARY, }

☞ Send for circular. july 1-tf

J. E. GARRETT,

Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS ORDERS FOR PAMPHLET WORK. General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds and every description of printing.

Oct. 8 1885

ESTABLISHED 1832.

CASSARD'S PURE STAR BRAND LARD

Try It And You Will Use No Other.

For sale by the following reliable grocers:

WALTER WATSON, G. & R. INGRAM.
J. R. VANN, A. A. JOHNSON & CO.
H. M. ANDERSON, J. A. D. BOONE Agt.
A. E. RANKIN & CO.

G. CASSARD & SON,

517 to 525, W. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

Curers of the celebrated "STAR BRAND" sugar cured Hams and Breakfast Bacon.

AGENT FOR FAYETTEVILLE:

J. M. BROWN.

dec 9 tf

Selling at Cost

FOR A PROFIT.

Merchant Mills.

As Corn Is Advancing Every Day

A Regular Price List cannot be maintained.

All and everybody can feel assured, however, that the price of MEAL, FLOUR, etc.,

AT THE MILL,

will be the same as the ACTUAL COST of the grain, thus giving CONSUMERS the benefit of CARLOAD PRICES.

I have recently added two more sets of Burrs—one of them for Hominy—making five run of stones in the mill.

Capacity now, 300 Bush. per diem.

☞ Keep up the good work.

JAS. D. McNEILL, july 22 tf

FOR SALE.

To make room for other shipments now due, I will sell

Tennessee Lump Coal

AT $6.50 PER TON, DELIVERED FREE.

—ANTHRACITE COAL—

of all grades at proportionately low prices.

Now is the time to place your orders with me, as I mean business. Prices of car load lots given on application. Orders for Lumber, Coal, Shingles, Wood and Ice will be promptly filled from

SMITH'S DEPOT,

Cor. Donaldson & Mumford Sts.

where can be found my office as

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Or parties desiring to buy or sell lands can address:

N. H. SMITH,

Fayetteville, N. C.

nov 25 tf

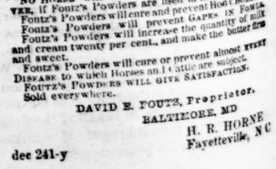
Oats, Corn, Hay and Wheat

50,000 Bus. WHITE OATS.
10,000 Bus. MIXED WHITE CORN.
200 Tons TIMOTHY HAY.

For sale by P. B. SUBLETT & SON, sept 23-3m Staunton, Va.

FOUTZ'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS



NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if FOUTZ'S Powders are used in time. FOUTZ'S Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA. FOUTZ'S Powders will prevent GARGET IN COWS and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet. FOUTZ'S Powders will cure or prevent almost every DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject. FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION. Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor, BALTIMORE, MD

H. R. HORNE Fayetteville, N C

dec 24-1-y